OVERSEAS

The Monthly Journal of the OVERSEAS CLUB & PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

Vol VI No 68 SEPTEMBER, 1921

OCT 15 1924
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We founded many a mighty state,
Pray God our greatness may not fail
Through craven fears of being great"

Tennyson.

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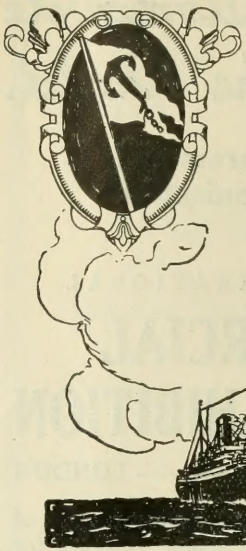

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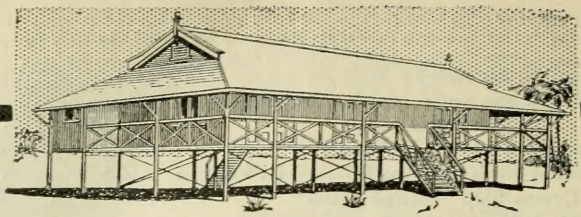

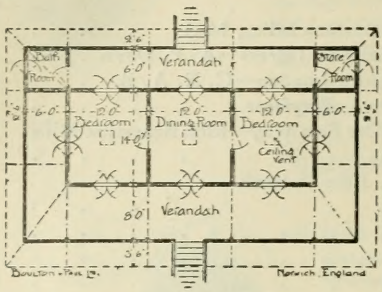

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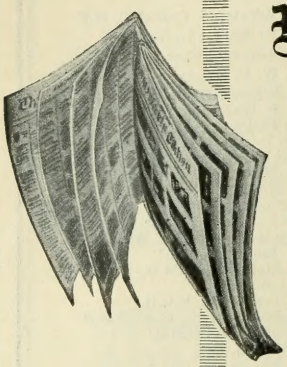

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2. To render individual service to our Empire.
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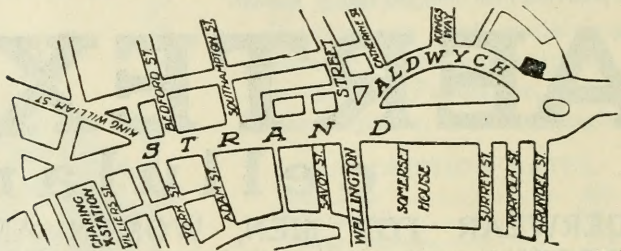

The black square shows the building in which the Over-Seas Club Premises are situated.

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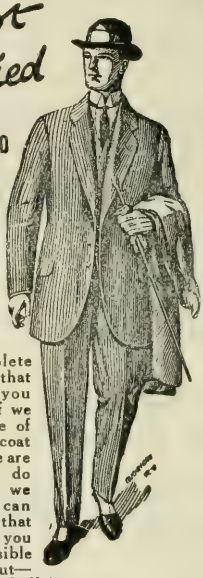

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On 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

Savings Bank Balances	£35,306,956
General Bank Balances	£27,153,311
Note Issue Department	£38,972,537
Other Items	£13,527,765
	£124,960,569

London Office: 86-41, New Broad St., E.C. C. A. B. CAMPION, **London** Manager, **Also at Australia House, Strand, W.C.**

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Established 1817. London Office: 29, Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2.

Paid-up Capital	**£4,965,200**
Reserve Fund	**3,425,000**
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	**4,965,200**
	£13,355,400

Aggregate Assets, 30th Sept., 1920 ... ... £72,467,795 2s. 3d.

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UNION BANK OF ENGLAND, LTD.

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Reserve Fund - -	**8,878,041**

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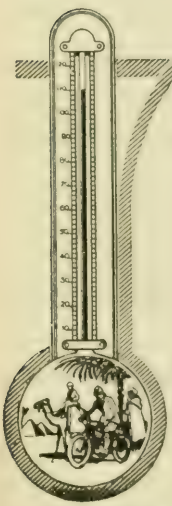

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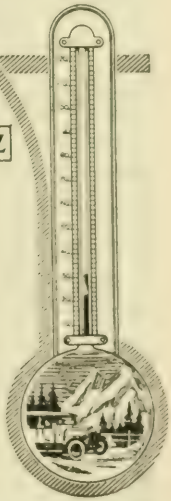

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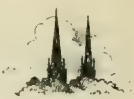

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32/6

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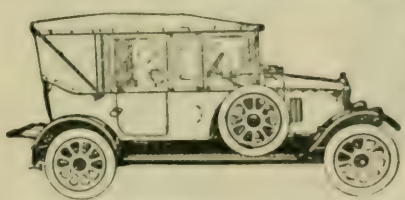

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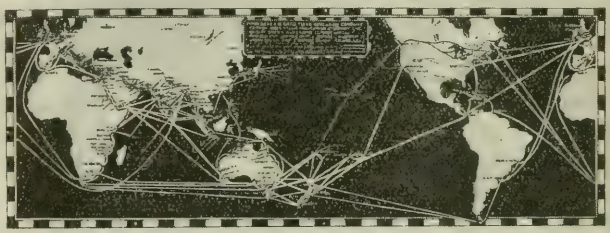

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EVELYN · WRENCH

GENERAL · BUILDINGS · ALDWYCH · LONDON

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[The views expressed in the Monthly Letter and in all signed articles in "Overseas" are those of the writers and not necessarily those of the members of the Central Council of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League.]

My Monthly Letter

By E. W.

My Monthly Letter.

EXTRAORDINARY WEATHER.—The holiday season is upon us, and many of the Headquarters staff of the Over-Seas Club are either already at the seaside or elsewhere, or about to depart on their annual vacations. In a few days I am off for several weeks in the neighbourhood of a famous southern golf course, where I shall doubtless "enjoy" (golfers only will understand this attempt at humour) much bad golf in delightful surroundings; I am, therefore, writing my monthly letter to you a little earlier than usual.

Those who took their holidays early have certainly scored in contrast to last year, for the British climate has surpassed itself, and not for 100 years have we had such a continuous spell of fine weather in the spring and early summer. During the last week in July rain fell in many parts of the country, especially in Wales and Lancashire and the west coast generally, but it was not till August 5th that London had a good downpour. Despite the recent rain the southern counties are more parched than they have been within the memory of man, and the few showers we have experienced since Easter can be counted up on the fingers of one hand. Every day in the Press there have been statistics showing that the present year has established some fresh record. According to *The Times* meteorological correspondent, we have to go back to the year 1813—two years before Waterloo—to find as dry a June!

PAST DROUGHTS.—One of the records created by July was the heat on Sunday, the 10th, when the Kew Observatory maximum temperature was 90 degrees—a figure which has no parallel in the month of July since 1881. But we have not required statistics to prove to us what a record drought we have been suffering from.

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The sights which confront our eyes on all sides tell their own sorrowful tale. England for the most part at the end of July was a parched, sun-baked, almost waterless, brown land, reminding me of Australia or South Africa in the dry season more than anything else.

A walk in Hyde Park a few days since was a depressing experience. The trees were already withered and turning brown, and one walked over the bare, baked earth ankle-deep in leaves. It was impossible to realise that this was the same country which last July was tropical green in its luxuriance and in which an American friend of mine, after a six weeks' motor tour through these islands, assured me that on only two days had he not experienced rain !

One correspondent in the Press calls our attention to memories of the great drought of 1826 which seem strangely familiar to us :—

> " Nearly forty years ago," he writes, " an old lady informed me that in the year 1826 by the middle of July there was not a leaf on the trees or a blade of grass. The dust flew from the fields as in a desert, and people wandered about seeking a little green herbage on the north side of plantations."

WHAT WE OWE TO OUR CLIMATE.—In the midst of a particularly hot and exhausting spell, when our vitality seemed sapped and one longed for New York's equipment for facing hot weather, including plentiful electric fans, unlimited ice-cream sodas, and never-ending supplies of iced water—as a digression why is it that in England, if one asks for ice in the average eating establishment, one can either not obtain it, or else it is given one with a teaspoon ? The only place where I received reasonable supplies of ice was at the American Club in Piccadilly, when I could almost fancy myself across the Atlantic—Mr. Lovat Fraser has been trying to console us in the columns of the *Daily Mirror* by telling us how much we, as a race, owe to the British climate.

We all knew that the intrepid Scotsman owes much of his wonderful success in the far parts of the Empire to his hardy upbringing and his rugged environment. But Mr. Fraser thinks that the less favoured mortals born south of the Tweed have also much to be thankful for !

MR. LOVAT FRASER'S VIEWS.—*Inter alia*, this is what Mr. Fraser said to cheer us up during the hot spell :—

> " The reason why the heat wave is affecting us is not so much the height of the temperature, but its prolonged uniformity.
>
> " We British abuse our climate. The truth is that normally we have the finest climate in the world, only we do not know it.
>
> " I am a firm believer in the theory of the influence of climate upon racial character. The special temperament

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of the British race and the qualities which have enabled us to fill so great a place in the world are probably more due to climate than to our very mixed racial origins.

"The climate of Great Britain, but more especially England, is unsurpassed because, while it is rarely extreme, it gives us frequent stimulating changes."

But to you, my readers overseas, many of whom know what *real* heat is, all this "to-do" about a shade temperature of 90 odd degrees must seem very unnecessary. If you have been away from the Old Country for a score of years, you have probably forgotten how fond we are of talking about the weather. Certainly, lately we have not lacked any dearth of meteorological topics to turn to when we tired of test matches, the new licensing regulations, the Irish negotiations, or other diverse matters which have been occupying our attention.

THE PLUMAGE BILL PASSES.—Every reader of "Overseas" who has followed the splendid fight of Mr. Massingham and a small band of enthusiasts on behalf of the Plumage Bill, which aims at protecting beautiful birds, such as humming birds, the egret, and "birds of Paradise," from torture and extinction, will be delighted to know that it has passed its third reading in the House of Commons and will come into operation in seven months' time.

Eighteen months ago an article in "Overseas" told of the revolting trade to provide feathers for women's hats, chiefly from South America, which threatened many beautiful birds with extinction. In many cases the plumage was torn from the birds during the breeding season. For fourteen years a group of public-spirited individuals has waged ceaseless warfare against this blot on our record of kindness to the animal world. Starting with Lord Avebury's Plumage Bill in 1907, there were introduced a whole series of Bills into Parliament, but all save the present one were defeated owing to the opposition of the trade, which knew how to defend its interests.

How much suffering and lack of progress is due to our reactionaries, not only in the Plumage Bill struggle, but in all

OVERDOING IT.

"Hi! switch off that singeing and let's have a wet shampoo!"

From London *Daily Express*.

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our attempts to make for a better world. Those whose vision is in the mountain tops have need of every particle of optimism that is theirs if they are to emerge from the becalmed waters of reaction upon which the good bark *Progress* seems to be resting at the moment. Oh for a breath of those blasts of selflessness and altruism which brought final victory in 1918, and which made the nation as a whole think of the well-being of the community as it never had before !

OUR DRINK BILL.—In nothing has the general reaction to idealism been more evident than in the recent treatment of the drink question. I realise that I am treading on dangerous ground, but as one who has never been a teetotaler and who enjoys an occasional glass of wine—not to mention the much-discussed "cocktail," which has formed the subject of many letters in *The Times* recently from medical men, who have proclaimed its deleterious effects !—but who realises that drink, to borrow Mr. Lloyd George's war-time statement, "is a greater foe than the Germans," I feel constrained to make a few observations on a matter which must affect very closely all who care for their country's welfare.

What is the moderate man to do about the drink question nowadays, the man who does not see why his personal liberty should be interfered with just because other people, for a variety of reasons, make beasts of themselves ? It seems to me that every one who loves his country and truly cares about its well-being must be profoundly disquieted by the present state of affairs as regards the drink problem in Great Britain, and by nothing more than the attitude of the British Press for the most part towards the extension of the off-licensed hours in this country which has recently taken effect. Let us take a couple of facts. Before the War in Great Britain our national debt was £650,000,000 and our drink bill £160,000,000 a year. To-day we spend £450,000,000 a year on drink—nearly half a billion pounds, or more than two-thirds what our national debt was seven years ago ! Of course, it must be remembered that from the purely financial standpoint about half this sum finds its way into the national exchequer in taxes.

Our press mentors and the self-appointed leaders of our anti-waste campaign criticise the Government mercilessly, and rightly so, when it wastes £10,000,000. But have any of the leaders of anti-waste once raised their voice against the terrible waste which is going on in the drink trade ? If not, why not ? Or is it because, as it must seem to the impartial observer, they are afraid of the drink "trade" in Great Britain, enormously powerful as it is ?

INCREASE OF DRUNKENNESS.—Let us take fact two. In 1920

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there was a great increase in drunkenness in Great Britain. Here are the figures taken from the Blue Book just published :—

	1919.	1920.
Convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales . .	57,948	95,763

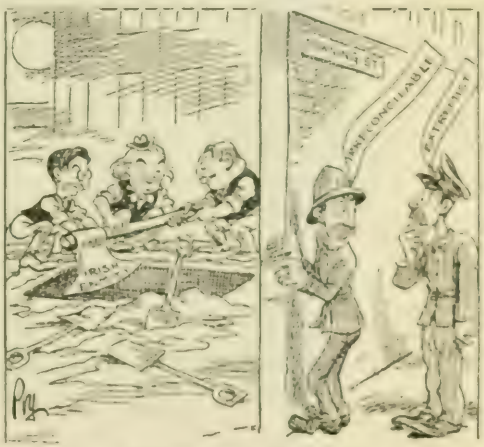
being an increase of 65·26 per cent. As regards women there were 36 per cent. more convictions than in 1919.

Is there a single reader of "Overseas" who is not ashamed of this latter fact? When friends from the Dominions visit the Old Country for the first time, what is the thing which horrifies them almost more than anything else? The sight of British women, from the so-called working classes, crowding into the "pubs" with swarms of children and babies in prams outside the entrances while their elders and "betters" seek refreshment indoors.

I desire to be entirely fair, but can any one say that I have overstated the case as to the shock which the drinking among women in Great Britain causes the newcomer from overseas? Thanks to newspaper agitation the drink hours have been increased, and we are joyfully informed that "London is no longer dull" because your drinks can be obtained up to half-an-hour after midnight. Is this really a matter to be very proud about? Surely most mortals should have had all the drink they want by 10 p.m.

Seriously, can any one pretend that encouraging drinking in the middle of the night is good for any one? I notice an editorial writer in the *Daily Graphic* remarks, "My own impression is that the whole thing will lead to a big increase in drinking," and no doubt it will.

THE TRUTH ABOUT AMERICA.—Now a few words on the much-discussed topic: Does prohibition bring temperance in the United States? It is, of course, a matter on which there is divergence of opinion. Since my return from America last year I have made a point of asking every Britisher resident in the States visiting Great Britain for his opinion. The vast majority say something as follows: "Of course, there is plenty of boot-legging and you can get drink, especially in the large cities, such as New York,



BURYING THE HATCHET.

SUSPICIOUS SLEUTH: "They're up to no good in there. It looks as if they are burying something in the garden!"

"Poy," in the London *Evening News*.

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Philadelphia, Boston and so on—plenty of it if you know where to go. But America will never go back on prohibition, because on the whole it is a good thing for the nation. In the homes, it means on Friday nights more of the bread-earner's pay finds its way into household comforts, in the factory it means better time-keeping and higher output, to say nothing of the enormous amount of suffering saved, and the whole shopkeeping class is overwhelmingly in favour of it."

This month's London *Review of Reviews* has an article on this subject and gives an extract from the reply of the British Empire Chamber of Commerce in the United States to the Secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce " on the true effect of prohibition upon commerce and industry in the United States." The following is quoted from their report published in March, 1921 :—

> " From all the greater manufacturing centres come reports of increased efficiency ; absenteeism is notably lessened, time-workers work longer, and there is more thrift and steadiness. There are fewer accidents, and a better working ' atmosphere.'
>
> " Taking the situation as a whole in the United States and gauging it from trustworthy reports by the greater industrial centres, from banks, railways, mines, and merchandising establishments, it is beyond dispute that prohibition has proven to be an economic factor."

One of the problems which, in this decade of ever-increasing commercial competition between the United States and the British Empire, will confront us is whether a nation which spends several hundreds of millions annually on drink will be able to compete with a " dry " nation, with an increased efficiency of 15 per cent.

Lord Leverhulme, probably the most successful business man in the British Empire, on his return from a recent visit to America drew our attention to the fact that America is saving £400,000,000 through prohibition whilst the United Kingdom is spending a larger sum than that on drink. But Great Britain happens to owe America £2,000,000,000 ; therefore Lord Leverhulme points the moral that, whilst the lender is saving, the debtor is squandering—not a very healthy state of affairs.

STATE GOVERNORS ON PROHIBITION.—In reply to a query to the Governors of the various States of the American Union, " What has been the effect of the prohibitory amendment in your State ? " the following replies among others were received. The Governor of Kansas, a State which has been dry for many years, wrote as follows, as quoted by the *Review of Reviews* :—

> " The Volstead Act (the national prohibition enforcement law) has had no effect in Kansas, for the reason that we have had prohibition upon our statute books for over a quarter of a century, and for several years have had a bone-dry law. We are

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in the second generation of young men who never saw a saloon, and therefore the question of prohibition isn't an issue here any more. Kansas went through a great deal of the same sort of turmoil that New York and other wet States are now passing through. Every fracture of the law was hailed as a proof that the law was of no account. Every time some old soak smuggled in some booze and was captured at it, all the wet sympathisers said that proved that the law was increasing crime and making hypocrites out of honest men. . . . Prohibition won out in this State absolutely upon its merits as a business and moral issue."

The Governor of Oregon stated :—

"The people of the State would never vote to return to the old order of things. It has been beneficial both economically and socially."

From the Governor of Mississippi, which went dry with the passage of the prohibition amendment, comes the following :—

"First, in my humble judgment, this is the greatest piece of legislation in the history of America. I speak largely from the viewpoint of my own Commonwealth, wherein 75 per cent. of the court cost has been saved to the people, and more than

[*Photo : Daily Mirror.*

Welsh women in the old national dress at the famous festival of the Welsh Eisteddfod. It was held in the shadow of the ruined walls of Carnarvon Castle.

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this much in crime records ; and, in addition to this, the poor people have been able to feed and clothe their families in a way never before known."

MUCH CLEAR-THINKING REQUIRED.—This letter, since "Overseas" was started, has never represented the considered views of the Council of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League ; it has merely attempted to be a personal letter from one who is closely in touch with Britons overseas and who tries to write as dispassionately as he can about things which affect the welfare of the Commonwealth.

If it is to continue to have any real value for its readers it will only be in so far as its writer feels that he can discuss fearlessly our major problems without the paralysing thought, "Will every reader of 'Overseas' agree with my point of view ?" I do not venture to point out any particular course we should pursue in dealing with the drink problem. My readers must make up their minds for themselves.

There are, roughly, four suggested policies before the country :—

(1) To leave things as they are.
(2) To nationalise the drink trade.
(3) To bring in a measure of local option, so that each district can decide for itself, like Scotland.
(4) Prohibition, like Canada and the United States.

Every reader of "Overseas" can show how real are his ideals of service to his fellows by thinking out this problem for himself and refusing to allow his better judgment to be swayed by any newspaper or other dictation. In seeking a solution the only watchword for our acts must be "Is it for the good of the community ?" To arrive at a just conclusion much discussion and a real desire to probe the arguments of both sides to the bottom will be necessary.

THE BRITISH POSITION IN PERSIA.—It was a gloomy account which Lord Curzon had to give in the House of Lords concerning the British position in Persia the other day, and was one which must cause severe regret to all who recollect Great Britain's disinterested service to that unfortunate country during the past century. The Anglo-Persian agreement is as dead as Persian mutton, for little over a month ago the Shah announced to the newly assembled Mejliss at Teheran "the happy demise of the Anglo-Persian agreement" ; and thus ends a sorry chapter of our Middle-East policy.

Out of the unstable present-day conditions in Persia one outstanding fact emerges, and that is the growing influence of Russia and the Bolshevist emissaries, who are past masters in intrigue. Despite the Moscow Government's undertaking in March to our Government to refrain from "any attempt, by military or

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diplomatic means or any other form of action or propaganda, to encourage the peoples of Asia in any form of hostile action against British interests or the British Empire," it seems to have lost no opportunity of creating difficulties for Great Britain, thereby showing us how much reliance is to be placed in the mountebanks of Moscow.

The complete "turn-down" of the Anglo-Persian agreement and the position of British statecraft in Persia to-day is a sad commentary on all the junketings which took place in London when the Shah and sundry Persian big-wigs visited us eighteen months ago. Those of us who care dearly about the prestige of the British Commonwealth in Asia cannot help feeling—setting aside, of course, the results of the work of Mr. Rothstein, the Bolshevist emissary at Teheran, who, by the way, was employed by the British War Office during the War! that British policy in Persia in recent years is responsible for a lot of our troubles and our diminished prestige.

If we had consistently championed the cause of Persian independence, without any ulterior thoughts of British "concessions" or possible British "spheres of influence," if we had never wavered in our endeavours to help the Persian people along the path of self-government without any self-interest, I believe our position would be very different.

PERSIAN SPILT MILK AND ITS LESSON.—It is, however, never too late to learn from our mistakes. Real greatness implies an ability to face adversity and to re-girdle one's loins with renewed courage, and the British Commonwealth in the past has never revealed its latent strength or adaptability to better advantage than in difficult times.

Cannot we take to heart the lessons to be derived from our blunders in Persia? At the other end of the vast continent of Asia lies China, containing a quarter of the human race. By general admission the political centre of gravity of the world has shifted from Europe to the

Photo: Daily Mirror

THE DIGGERS' TRIBUTE.

Mr. Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister, placing a wreath from Australian soldiers on the Cenotaph at Whitehall.

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Far East, and this autumn's Disarmament and Pacific Conference at Washington, invoked at the instance of President Harding, is but an indication of this fact.

The interests of the British Commonwealth in China are very great, and British influence can exert itself in many directions in the development of the Chinese Republic. Every Briton in the Far East is an emissary of Empire and can play an important part in the unfolding drama in Eastern Asia if his influence is always thrown on to the right side in the scales of fair play. Let us be frank. Judged by present-day standards, there are episodes in our national record in the Far East which we could wish removed : the blemishes caused by the opium trade and certain other instances of the application of the doctrine "might is right" will require much well-doing to remove them from our escutcheon. But bygones are bygones ; we can all play a great part in helping forward the New China and in furthering the cause of Western civilisation by being ever ready to assist the Chinese people in their struggles upwards. We can have no sympathy with the Japanese or any other Power seeking to secure "spheres of influence" or special concessions for itself. Our future policy in China must be based on one doctrine alone, and that is the good of the people of China.

ON NATIONAL GRATITUDE.—How far off the closing years of the nineteenth century seem, with their pernicious doctrines of national grab, which culminated in Germany's downfall, their greatest and latest exponent. Good deeds have a curious boomerang-like way of returning to their doers. Will any one deny that, if every ounce of British influence in the Far East were concentrated on helping to make China all that her most patriotic sons could desire for her—will any one deny, I say, that there would be established throughout China such a measure of prestige for things British as had never been ? Could any one, even in terms of hard cash, measure up what such a heritage of good feeling would be worth ? National gratitude is not a wholly ephemeral thing as some people seek to prove.

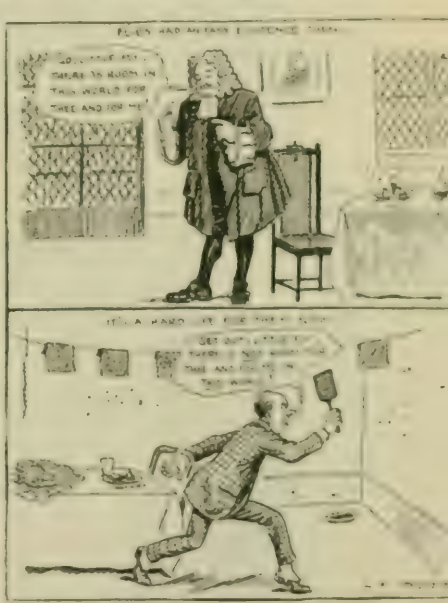
When Lafayette, in 1777, and a handful of Frenchmen went to the aid of the American colonies in the Revolutionary War could any of them have foreseen what strands of affection they were weaving between the young republic and old France ? It is no exaggeration to say that love for France and a desire to help her has been one of the outstanding features of American foreign policy for 140 years, culminating in General Pershing's words at the tomb of Lafayette in 1917, when he arrived with the American Expeditionary Force, "Lafayette, we are here !" No, nations do not forget ; and what better or nobler wish could we pray for the British Empire than that in the days to come it should be loved

by all peoples because it loved freedom for its own sake, and never wearied in championing the cause of the oppressed or weaker nations throughout the earth? What a heritage to hand down to generations of Britons yet unborn! How puny in comparison seems the vision of the concession hunter or the profiteer, whose patriotism is limited to his pocket.

THE NATION'S TEETH.—The Members of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League have always believed in practical patriotism, and there is certainly one direction in which there are enormous possibilities of worth-while service. I refer to the present state of the nation's teeth. When we read that 80 per cent. of the people of the British Isles have unsound mouths I regret I have not the statistics for the Dominions at hand—we are not really surprised, because we know from our own observation how terrible is the state of our dental affairs. But the most depressing thought is that the percentage among our boys and girls, and especially in our great industrial centres, is equally bad. And even—strange as it may seem—among our own friends there are those who do not seem to realise the necessity for absolute cleanliness of the teeth, with disagreeable consequences for those who approach too close to them!

How to grapple with the bad-teeth evil successfully is a difficult problem, but much can be accomplished by insisting on the proper teaching of dental hygiene to the young, such as "toothbrush drill," and by offering prizes to the children with the cleanest teeth. I should like every Over-Seas Club centre to offer "well-kept teeth" prizes in their local schools. Lectures on the subject should be arranged for, and the elimination of diet bad for the teeth such as white, starchy bread, should be achieved by judicious propaganda. Another frequent cause of trouble is failure to consult a dentist frequently enough.

Who can estimate the amount of future suffering which would be saved if every child had its



THE "HARMLESS" FLY—YESTERDAY AND TO-D
Once this little insect was considered an innoc
creature. Now we are being encouraged to st
on the annual campaign of extermination. Id
of health have advanced.
W. K. Haselden, in the *Daily Mir*

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mouth inspected by a qualified dentist three or four times a year. Two friends of mine are suffering tortures at the present moment through "putting off the evil day," and, as a result, are having to have their teeth removed in a wholesale manner.

THE GOOD TEETH CRUSADE.—I should like to see the publication of a series of "teeth tracts" giving common-sense information as to the care of the teeth distributed in every home throughout the Empire. The results of a good teeth campaign in a generation would be incalculable. Here, surely, is work for those who complain that, now the War is over, they see no need for the Over-Seas Club! What do my readers say?

"It is not that the dentists of the United States are more skilled than our own," said Sir Frank Colyer, the great dentist. "They would be the first to confess that they learned a great deal from the English school, but the people of the United States are themselves far ahead of us in the care of their teeth. With us the neglect of the teeth has become almost a crime.

"No elaborate dental service will ever teach people to look after their teeth or mothers and parents to look after their children's teeth. It is a hard lesson to teach, because dental disease is an insidious sort of business. There may be no pain at all in the beginning, and where there is no pain or outward show of disease, there is apathy.

"If every person could be educated up to the vital necessity of dental hygiene, the nation would be saved millions of pounds and countless lives. And the tooth-brush can assist to a very large degree if it is used thoroughly, not only night and morning, but also after meals."

E. W.

THE GIANT SLOTH.

From *London Opinion*.

You are asked to study carefully page 72, and to bear in mind that a great effort is being made to establish a record by enrolling a total of 10,000 new Members in 1921. Have you sent in your new Member yet?

Particulars of a number of interesting photographic competitions will be found on page 103.

Why I Think the Anglo-Japanese Alliance should not be Renewed

By J. St. Loe Strachey, Editor of *The Spectator*

I MIGHT begin my reasons for thinking that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance ought not to be renewed by declaring that I think it ought never to have been made, and by pointing out that I so expressed myself in *The Spectator* when the Alliance was first proposed. But, after all, that is a bygone which had better remain a bygone. What we have got to think of and deal with now is the practical question—to renew or not to renew.

Why I Think the Anglo-Japanese Alliance should not be renewed.

The essential argument against renewal is that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is a cause of misunderstanding between the two halves of the English-speaking race. It prevents that good understanding which every member of the Over-Seas Club should endeavour to create and to maintain, in season and out of season, everywhere and always—the greatest and the best cause for which a man or woman of our race and language can possibly strive. As President Harding has been quick to note and to remind us, the necessary thing is *mutual understanding* between the American and the British peoples. If that mutual understanding prevails there is no need for more words. Everything else follows. The double sympathy—the sympathy of approbation, and the sympathy of comprehension—are the natural fruit of a true understanding. Therefore everything which causes a misunderstanding, or checks the growth of good feeling, must be condemned and removed at once and for ever. But who can deny that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is a cause of misunderstanding?

Remember, I am not discussing whether the Alliance ought or ought not to be a cause of misunderstanding, but only whether it is in fact such a cause. I realise that it is quite possible to show that it need not and should not be a source of ill-feeling. Certainly it can be shown that there is nothing hostile towards America in the Alliance. We have taken, I am thankful to say, every possible precaution to prevent our being tied even in the minutest degree to support Japan against America should a quarrel ever arise between them. It is not too much to say that the Alliance is so meticulously limited that it is not possible that under it a gun

Why I Think the Anglo-Japanese Alliance should not be renewed.

could ever be fired by the British against an American ship or an American man.

No treaty of any other kind could have stood for five minutes against British public opinion and against the opinion of the whole Empire. Any statesman who had made a pact which involved our taking up arms against America, right or wrong, or who, if a fighting pact had been made, proposed to carry it out, would have risked being lynched in Parliament Square, hung between the Abbey and the Lincoln monument!

The point at issue is not whether there was in fact anything hostile in intent, or in practice, or any possibility of hostile friction discoverable in the Alliance. In such matters as the relations between States, you have got to deal not with theories but with facts. You have got to ask, not whether the Americans ought to be alarmed and annoyed by the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, but whether they were, and are, in fact alarmed and annoyed; whether, that is, they, or a portion of them, regard our pact with Japan as a sign of hostility, direct or indirect.

Here, again, it is of no use to say that the State Department at Washington, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, the best instructed newspaper opinion in the United States, all realise that there is nothing hostile in the Treaty in form and substance, and that we should drop it in an instant if it involved, not merely war, but even moral support for Japan in a dispute, diplomatic or otherwise, with the United States. The existence of such official knowledge or instructed opinion is, however, unimportant. What is of importance in a matter like this is the general trend of public opinion—the feeling of the masses. Once more, then, I must protest against approaching this question from the point of view of what people call "reason and common sense." Especially must I deprecate, and I do so with the greatest emphasis of which I am capable, the use of the argument: "Surely the people of the United States ought to know better than to think that we should ever take sides with Japan against our own flesh and blood." Nothing is more foolish than to think that rectitude of intention is enough in this world. You have got to do not only what is right, but to make sure that your right intention shall be clearly understood. You must not mix with your acts something which can be used as grounds for misrepresentation. But this is just what we have failed to remember. We have forgotten that our conduct must not merely be good in itself, but must be clear of all suspicion.

But who can deny that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is a source of misunderstanding between us and the American people? Who will say that it is not used daily, almost hourly, to create suspicion and ill-feeling in America, to prevent the growth of amity and to maintain the suggestion that we are selfish and untrustworthy as a

A Jersey Farm Woman wearing Sabots and the typical Peasant Bonnet. Photo sent by Mr. Owen Wilson, Rockazel, Swanage, Dorset, to whom a prize has been awarded.

Jamestown, St. Helena, with the *Armadale Castle* at anchor in the roadstead. Photo sent by Mr. J. A. Duff, P.O. Box 7, Cape Town.

"Longwood," St. Helena, the house in which Napoleon lived and died. Photo sent by Mr. J. A. Duff, P.O. Box 7, Cape Town.

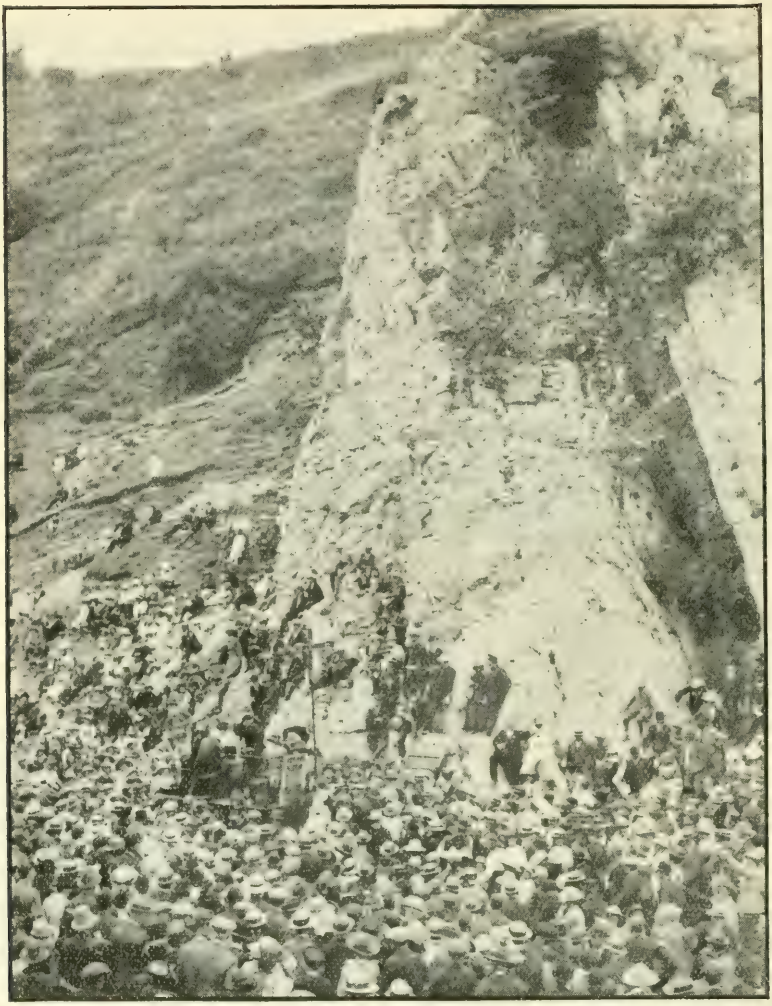
Why I Think the Anglo-Japanese Alliance should not be renewed.

nation, whatever we may be as individuals—a Machiavellian race who propose your health at a banquet and stab you on your way home? The majority of the American people do not, of course, believe such things of us, but a minority big enough to do infinite harm do believe them. There is only one way to stop the spread of suspicion. It is to cut away the cause, and that means that we must refuse to renew the Alliance, and must refuse to do so on the true ground—namely, that the Alliance is causing misunderstanding in the United States.

To cut a long matter short, I think that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance should not be renewed because it can be used as an apple of discord. I have plenty of other reasons to give against the Alliance, but on none of them do I desire to rely when I am accorded the privilege of speaking to members of the Over-Seas Club. For them I desire to concentrate, as they ought to concentrate, upon the single point. If we are to take President Harding's wise advice, we must prevent misunderstanding. But the way to do this is to let its chief cause drop. There is nothing unfriendly or injurious to Japan in not renewing that Alliance which was specially designed to be "local and temporary." There is everything to prevent its renewal in the fact that it prevents a true understanding between the two halves of the English-speaking race.

I will not trust myself to say what I feel as to the folly of those who seem to think that the possibility of causing soreness at Tokio is to weigh against using the present golden opportunity to give that absolute assurance to the American people which they unquestionably desire, but which they and their Government are naturally too proud to ask for from the Mother Country. No one can challenge my right to use those two words; for they have been used by the President of the United States of America.

The rope bridge over the Min river about 40 miles N.W. of Chengtu, China. The bridge has five main spans with a total length of about 300 yards. Photo sent by Mr. C. M. Franck, Chengtu, West China.



[*Photo: Daily Mirror.*

THE "ROCK OF AGES."

Ten thousand pilgrims made their way on August 1st to the great "Rock of Ages" at Burrington Combe, Somersetshire. Here it was that Toplady, driven by a fierce mountain storm to shelter in a deep cleft in the rock, wrote the famous hymn, which was sung on the occasion of the pilgrimage to the accompaniment of massed bands.

The Rain Man

By F. A. McKenzie

MEDICINE HAT is one of the most progressive cities in the world. Other places may surpass it in size. No place excels it in public-spirited enterprise and go-aheadness. A generation ago Rudyard Kipling sang its praises. Every one who has visited Medicine Hat since, whether in years of boom or of slump, will support what Kipling said.

It is natural that Medicine Hat, willing to try and test all new things, should have been the field for Canada's great experiment in rain-making. The rain-maker, of course, is almost as old as humanity. There have always been men who claimed the power to bring down the clouds when wanted. You will find them in almost every savage tribe to-day. Among civilised communities the knowledge that heavy explosions are often followed by heavy downfalls has been worked upon for years by men who have endeavoured by artificial explosions to bring rain when wanted.

Southern Alberta suffers from two things, drought and occasional great storms. The authorities are trying to remove the ill effects of drought by great irrigation schemes. The farmers in the Medicine Hat region wanted a short cut, and so this spring they invited Charles M. Hatfield, the rain man of California, to come up among them and do the work.

Hatfield was willing to come on a no-results-no-pay basis. The usual rainfall in the Medicine Hat farming district between May and July is 2 inches. Hatfield said he would bring 4 inches in that time, and more, on a payment of $4,000 an inch beyond the average 2 inches. The necessary $8,000 were quickly raised by a dollar subscription among the farmers.

Mr. Hatfield came up and equipped his plant at Chappice Lake, about twenty miles from Medicine Hat. This plant consists of a tower 24 feet high, with a large square tank on top 10 feet by 14 feet. From this tank he explodes quantities of chemicals. The exact nature of these chemicals is his secret, which he carefully guards. He does not claim to be able to make rain. His much more reasonable assertion is that by his explosions he can cause rain clouds to precipitate their moisture.

The Rain Man.

The action of the Medicine Hat farmers in engaging Hatfield brought a roar of derision from all kinds of authorities.

Who is Charles M. Hatfield? He is a Californian. I first came across his work in the Klondike in 1906, when he was promised £2,000 to produce rain. But then the results were so unsatisfactory that the Board of Arbitrators refused to pay him and dismissed him. Previous to this, however, he had been doing some notable work in California. In 1904 he experimented during the great drought there, and 1·64 inches of rain fell within three days. Year after year following that he worked under contract for the barley-growers of the San Joaquin Valley. One of the most notable tasks was in 1916, when the city council of San Diego entered into a contract with him to produce sufficient water to fill a great reservoir that had been built. Within twenty-six days of signing his contract and starting work, he claims, the reservoir was filled. A few days later it had overflowed, and great torrents of spare water poured down the spillway.

He started his work at Medicine Hat on May 1st, and by May 10th nearly an inch of rain had fallen in all parts of his territory. Rain continued to come, and soon 1·10 inches had fallen. Crops in the district were reported in splendid condition and as having sufficient moisture to last them till the end of the month. Various fantastic newspaper reports were spread about concerning Hatfield's work, the chief amongst those being the story of his inability to stop the rain now that he had brought it. This was very far from the truth! After the first success there came a great check and it looked for a time as though Hatfield was going to fail. During most of May and early in June no rain came. On June 16th a real fall began, and by July 20th a total of 3·76 inches stood to Hatfield's credit. Less than a quarter of an inch more was wanted for him to win, but only a few days were left of the fixed time. On July 26th still more rain fell, and Hatfield won, with a quarter of an inch to spare. The total precipitation during his experiment had been 4·24 inches.

The Medicine Hat farmers are satisfied, and as I write arrangements are being made for Hatfield to operate over a bigger area next year. The United States Government has become a convert to the possibility of inducing precipitation, and is now conducting experiments in bringing down rain by electrostatic influences.

The scoffers scoff at Hatfield still. That is only to be expected. They would have us believe that he had as much influence in inducing the rain to fall as a fly resting on the axle of a great motor car has in causing the wheels to revolve.

There is no more practical way of helping the Empire than by persuading your friends to join the Over-seas Club.

Some Game-birds of Great Britain

By R. Fortune, F.Z.S.

Some Game-birds of Great Britain.

BOTH from a naturalist's and a sportsman's point of view, the Red Grouse occupies the premier position amongst the birds of Great Britain. To the naturalist he is unique, from the fact that he is the only bird peculiar to the British Isles ; no other bird can we claim as our own. Grouse have been introduced, with more or less, generally less, success, into Germany, Belgium, Sweden, and probably other European countries. There are, however, many difficulties to overcome before birds can be successfully transferred from this country to the Continent, the main one being the question of food and water.

The Red Grouse, as he is now generally called (his old names of Moor-fowl, Moor-game, Red-game, and Gorcock have nearly ceased to exist), is found on practically all the heather moorlands in the north of England ; throughout Scotland, and most of its islands; the greater part of Wales, and, although not over-plentiful, in practically every county in Ireland. Endeavours have been made to establish them on some of the southern moorlands of Surrey, Suffolk, Cornwall, and Somerset, but these efforts have not met with much success.

Grouse are typical Britons ; of a vigorous and independent character, lovers of the wide open spaces and intolerant of any pampering. They pair early in the spring months ; the first eggs are laid in April, and nesting is in full swing by May, and by August 12th, the opening day of grouse shooting, the young birds are usually vigorous and strong on the wing. The young, in the early stages, are fed chiefly upon insects, but the food of the adult consists almost entirely of heather shoots, seeds of grasses and berries.

During the shooting season large bags are frequently obtained, especially in the county of Yorkshire, where Red Grouse are numerous and reach their highest stage of perfection.

Grouse are monogamous, and make good and devoted parents. The cock especially is very pugnacious in the nesting season, and

A cock red grouse in all his glory. Photo by Mr. R. Fortune, F.Z.S., Harrogate.

Some Game-birds of Great Britain.

at times, as I have experienced, will not hesitate to attack human beings who approach too near his domain.

Grouse can hardly be considered migratory, but at times severe winter weather will drive them from the high moorlands, especially when their haunts are covered with thick snow and a thaw sets in, followed by a severe frost, making the surface of the snow so hard that the birds are unable to get at their food. At these times they will leave the moors altogether for the lowlands, being found scattered about the enclosed fields, even to the outskirts of towns. Indeed, more than once, they have been seen in numbers right in the street of my own town, feeding upon the horse-droppings. These exoduses are not altogether harmful, for the mixing which takes place amongst the birds when they find their way back to the moors provides a welcome change of blood, to the benefit of the race in general.

Three other species of grouse are found in Britain, the great Capercallie, an inhabitant of the pine-forests of Scotland, which has recently been re-introduced, after the race had practically died out ; the Black Grouse or Black-game, formerly abundant in many parts, but now decreased in numbers very greatly ; and the Ptarmigan, a very local bird, found only on some of the higher mountains of Scotland.

The bird most esteemed by the general run of sportsmen is the partridge, found all over the British Islands, in the greatest numbers in the arable districts, but in quite respectable numbers in the grass districts and about waste lands. Unlike the grouse, which is confined to Britain, the partridge is found commonly all over Europe.

Apart from its economic and gastronomic qualities, the partridge is a charming and lovable bird, quiet and unassuming, a bird of great service to the agriculturalist, destroying enormous quantities of harmful insects and seeds. They make excellent parents, and are devoted to their chicks. If, by any chance, the hen bird should be killed, the cock will take upon himself the whole of the family duties. The family instinct is so strongly developed, that when young birds are hatched out in incubators, and are put out in the rearing fields, with a domestic hen as foster-mother, it frequently happens that partridges whose own efforts in family matters have come to grief will entice these young

A grouse's nest. Photo by Mr. R. Fortune, F.Z.S., Harrogate.

Partridge on nest. Photo by Mr. R. Fortune, F.Z.S., Harrogate.

Some Game-birds of Great Britain.

birds away and adopt them as their own offspring. I could give quite a number of incidents of these birds' devotion to their nests, their young, and their partners, did space permit.

Partridges are extremely fond of nesting in the hedge-bottoms by the sides of much-frequented roads, and keepers, knowing this, diligently search out the nests and remove the eggs from their dangerous position, to hatch them in incubators. Some keepers have a number of cock birds penned, and when the young, artificially hatched, are ready, fifteen or more are taken some evening by the keeper and placed with one of the cock birds in a little coop prepared in a clearing in a cornfield. The young birds can run in and out freely, but the old bird cannot. The coop is fitted with a sliding door, to which a length of string is attached and carried to the other side of the fence near by ; early next morning the keeper comes, and keeping himself hidden behind the fence, by the aid of the string, withdraws the sliding door, when the cock marches out into the corn quite proudly with his adopted family, whose welfare is now safe in his hands. The family parties keep together in "coveys" throughout the autumn and winter, unless the winter is a very severe one, in which event the coveys frequently join together and form great "packs."

Another species, the Red-legged or French partridge, is fairly numerous in some parts of England, where it has been introduced at various times from France from 1770 onwards. It is an exceedingly handsome bird, and not greatly inferior to our grey bird in its edible qualities, yet it does not find much favour amongst sportsmen, chiefly on account of its running abilities and habits, for they usually run away in front of the guns instead of flying in the orthodox and desired manner.

A co-operative nest, containing eleven partridge's and eight pheasant's eggs. Photo by Mr. R. Fortune, F.Z.S., Harrogate.

Some Game-birds of Great Britain.

It is pretty generally accepted that the pheasant was introduced into this country by the Romans, but it is practically certain, by the evidence of remains found, that they are indigenous. An early mention of them is in the regulations of King Harold, 1059, where it is laid down that one pheasant is equal to two partridges. Whether indigenous or not, it is pretty certain that the present-day pheasant is a mongrel bird, chiefly a mixture of the ring-necked (*Phasianus torquatus*) of China and the green (*P. versicolor*) of Japan. Both species have been introduced in great numbers, and have inter-bred to such an extent that the true strain of either can hardly exist.

Pheasant's nest with twelve eggs on an old squirrel's drey 22 ft. from the ground. Photo by Mr. R. Fortune, F.Z.S., Harrogate.

Pheasants make bad mothers, and are not nearly so devoted to family matters as the partridge ; a hen pheasant will trail her brood through the damp grass, leaving a chick here and there behind her, but so long as she has one following she is content. Pheasants are polygamous, and the cock takes not the slightest interest in family matters. A number of hens will frequently lay in one common nest, and at times a hen will deposit her eggs in a partridge's nest, at other times she will lay in some large old nest in a tree, without the slightest consideration as to how the chicks will get down to the ground. I once found one with twelve eggs, laid on the remains of a squirrel's old nest, in a spruce fir just 22 feet from the ground. When a partridge leaves her nest she covers her eggs ; a pheasant never does. So careless is she that she will often go off when only half the eggs are hatched, leaving the remainder to their fate.

Pheasant on nest. Photo by Mr. R. Fortune, F.Z.S., Harrogate.

Woodcock on her nest. Her plumage harmonises so well with the surroundings that she is difficult to detect. Photo by Mr. R. Fortune, F.Z.S., Harrogate.

Some Game-birds of Great Britain.

Totally different from the previously mentioned, and yet much esteemed as a game bird, is the Common Snipe, usually fairly plentiful in the autumn and winter months ; they breed plentifully throughout the British Islands, perhaps more abundantly in Ireland than in any other portion. The home-bred birds, however, usually migrate southwards before or soon after the shooting season opens, their places being taken by the birds coming to us from the Continent. Snipe breed quite early. I have frequently found eggs in March, and as late as July. One of the pleasantest sounds during an English spring is the " bleating " or " drumming " of snipe. This curious noise has been the subject of much controversy ; it occurs when the bird is rapidly descending, and it is now generally accepted that it is made by the rapid vibration of the two outer tail feathers, which, during the flight, are held out, widely separated from the rest of the tail.

Closely related to the snipe is the woodcock, a bird which has increased enormously as a breeding species in Great Britain of late years. Most of the home-bred birds depart in the autumn, the gap being filled with Continental birds.

The habit of woodcock removing their young by carrying them away when danger threatens, and transporting them from the dry coverts where they are hatched to the moist feeding grounds, even now causes a good deal of controversy, but so many well-known naturalists have witnessed the fact that it can be taken as established without a doubt. Snipe and woodcock feed by thrusting their long bills into the mud and ooze ; these bills are furnished with highly sensitive nerves which enable them to detect the presence of their food far below the surface.

Snipe going on to its nest. Photo by Mr. R. Fortune, F.Z.S., Harrogate.

THE VOYAGE OF THE "DREAM SHIP."

Embarking in a 47-ft. sailing vessel on the coast of Devonshire, the adventure-seeking three—Peter, Steve, and the author—made a voyage more than half round the world. In the fulfilment of their dream the trio called at Vigo, Spain, dropped anchor for a few days in the Canaries, crossed the Atlantic to Barbados, and then passed through the Panama Canal. The first objective after entering the Pacific was San Cristobal Island, in the Galapagos Archipelago, off the coast of Ecuador, and afterwards the Marquesas Group, the Society Islands, Rarotonga, Palmerston and Tonga Tabu were visited.

The "Dream Ship"

The Story of a Voyage of Adventure more than Half Round the World in a 47-foot Lifeboat

By Ralph Stock

[*We are indebted to the Editor of the "Wide World Magazine" for permission to reproduce the story of the voyage. The first four parts appeared in the May, June, July and August numbers of "Overseas."*]

PART V.—The Dream's End.

REGRETFULLY leaving the people of the atolls, the "Dream Ship" set sail for Papeete, Tahiti, and arrived there without mishap. The "Dream Ship."

A greater contrast in two groups of islands a bare day's journey apart can hardly be imagined than that between the coral reefs of the Paumotus and the cloud-capped volcanic peaks of the Societies. It is like approaching another world.

At the pass in the barrier reef a genial French pilot took charge and secured us the best berth in the harbour. Here the coral wall that forms the beach is so sheer that it is possible to make fast to the trunk of a flamboyant, as though to a bollard on a quay, and walk ashore on a gangplank, which we of the "Dream Ship" promptly did, and dined in splendour at the best hotel.

With unaccustomed collars chafing our leathern necks, and perspiring freely under the burden of clothes after a *régime* of towel and sola topee, we consumed iced vin rouge, poulet roti with salad, and omelette *au maître d'hôtel*. Papeete was a pleasant place in that hour.

Indeed, Papeete is a pleasant place at any hour. It is the metropolis of the South-eastern Pacific Islands, just as Honolulu is of the North-eastern, attracting as varied an assortment of humanity as any in the world.

It was at Papeete that we of the "Dream Ship" lost our cook. It may be remembered that in the Galapagos Islands, 5,000 miles back on our tracks, we rescued an exquisite Ecuadorean Government official from a delicate position by christening him "Bill" and installing him in our culinary department, where he was expected to work his passage out to Australia.

The "Dream Ship."

He proved to be an expert cigarette smoker and little more, so that when he approached us after the first night in Papeete and intimated that he found it necessary to leave we were neither surprised nor pained.

And so you may see to this day "Bill" of the biscuit-coloured socks and æsthetic tie leaning gracefully over the soft-goods counter of a French store extolling the virtues of a new line in underwear or gallantly escorting a bevy of Tahitian beauties to the "movies" of an evening.

"Bill" has found his niche in the scheme of things, and who can say more?

Between the Societies and Australia there is a regular line of steamships calling at Rarotonga, Samoa, and New Zealand, and it was in order to avoid this cut-and-dried route that we of the "Dream Ship" headed for Palmerston Island 600 miles distant.

On the way we called in for water at Murea, a fairy isle of fantastic volcanic peaks and fertile valleys, where legends still live. There were lizard men on Murea in the old days, it appears—an agile race of dwarfs, who lived on the inaccessible ledges of the mountain range and descended periodically on the coast dwellers, bearing off their wives and other valuables. They carried a short staff in either hand, giving them the appearance of lizards as they scrambled back to their fastnesses, where none could follow.

To prove his words, the Murean native of to-day will point out uniform rows of banana plants growing in clefts of rock among the clouds, the crops of the lizard men. How otherwise came they to be there? He would be a wise man who could find the answer.

December to April is the hurricane season in this part of the Pacific, when the schooner skippers from Rarotonga and other places in the direct path of the cyclonic disturbance flee to the comparative safety of Papeete, and the "Dream Ship" left in April.

Luckily we escaped hurricanes, but for three days violent wind and rain squalls burst upon us, with no warning from the barometer, and we experienced the first real discomforts of the voyage.

Palmerston Island was a welcome sight, as welcome as it was unique. It is doubtful if such another gem adorns the earth. Neither atoll nor island, it is a perfect combination of both, a natural necklace of surf-pounded coral strung with six equidistant verdant islets, the whole enclosing a shallow lagoon slashed with unbelievable colour.

Such was Palmerston as we approached it before a stiff south-east "trade" to be welcomed by a fleet of amazingly fast luggers and their astonished crews. "Who were we? Where had we sprung from? Had we any matches?"

To our own astonishment, the questions were fired at us in English of a vaguely familiar pattern. It is a strange thing to hear

one's own tongue fluently bandied among a brown-skinned people on an isolated speck of earth in mid-Pacific. But there was no opportunity of solving the riddle just then. The "Dream Ship."

"Let go." "Lower the peak; lower the main."

The "Dream Ship" had come to anchor on the north-west side of the reef, well sheltered from the almost eternal south-east "trades" of these latitudes, and the pilot, a 6-foot figure of bronze sketchily attired in a converted flour sack, was addressing us with a courtesy as unusual as it was refreshing.

"With our permission, he would take us ashore at once. Mister Masters himself had given instructions."

The "Mister Masters himself" settled it. We tumbled into one of the luggers, tumbled out at the reef, and stood knee-deep in swirling waters, while the pilot and his crew towed their craft against a 10-knot current through a tortuous boat passage. Then aboard once more, and away at an 8-knot clip through a maze of coral mushrooms, bumping, grazing, ricochetting, until finally sliding to rest on a glistening coral beach.

"Mister Masters" himself, a dignified old gentleman with a flowing white beard and the general air of a patriarch, met us at the verandah steps of his spacious home, and inside of ten minutes we were sitting down to a meal of meals.

I have Palmerston Island securely pigeon-holed in my own mind as the spot of all others in which, when the time comes, to sit down and wait for the end. The outside world, in the shape of a schooner from the Cook group, intrudes itself but once a year.

Landing on Palmerston Island. Photo by Ralph Stock.

The "Dream Ship."

The lagoon and the neighbouring islets are a mine of interest to the naturalist or sportsman, and the people have a simple charm that is all their own.

Many years ago one John Masters leased Palmerston Island from the British Government, and, not believing in half-measures, took unto himself three native wives. By each he had a large and healthy family, which he reared in strict accordance with his own standards of social usage. That they were sound standards is evidenced in the people of Palmerston to-day. They read, write, and speak English, this last with an accent vaguely reminiscent of the south-west of England. They were courteous, hospitable, and honest to a degree nothing short of startling, and although naturally inbred, they do not show it either mentally or physically.

One thing alone troubles the John Masters of to-day. To whom do he and his island belong? The War has changed all things. The Cook group, of which Palmerston has been declared a far-flung unit, is administered by New Zealand. Is "Mister Masters himself" to be taxed and governed by a people who hardly existed when his father took over Palmerston? It looks like it.

Au revoir, little island! Some day in the not very distant future a decrepit, irritable old man will return to your hospitable shores in search of peace, and if you are then as you are now, which Heaven send, he will assuredly find it.

We of the "Dream Ship" had no large scale chart of the Tonga group, our next port of call, so that when we sighted the island of Tonga Tabu at dusk, two weeks later, we hove to and waited for dawn. Even then two more days and nights elapsed before we had found the eastern pass through the maze of reefs that surround the island of Tonga Tabu, and hove to in the passage awaiting a pilot.

We could see his station and flagstaff on a sandy islet, but no flag in answer to our own. We waited and continued to wait, while a 4-knot current carried us up the ever-narrowing channel to within 50 feet of the coral bar at its end. And then it was that the motor auxiliary that I have so consistently reviled throughout these pages vindicated itself by saving the "Dream Ship" from certain destruction. It went. Literally inch by inch it fought the current, and continued to fight it for an hour or more we were obliged to wait on the pilot's pleasure.

Something ought to be done about those passes into Tonga Tabu. The pilot does not know the difference between an international code signal and a burgee, so he admitted when he had clambered aboard and allowed his canoe to float away on the tide.

"I didn't know who you were," he apologised. "Thought you might be a local trading cutter."

There are moments too full for words, and this was one. In stony silence he steered us through the most fearsome network of

reefs we had yet encountered, and the "Dream Ship" was soon made fast to a buoy not 20 yards from Nukualofa wharf. The "Dream Ship."

It was here that the port doctor boarded us, in company with a genial gentleman, who, if I had known then what I know now, would never have set foot aboard. He said very little until later in the day, when I met him at the cosy Nukualofa Club.

"Do you want to sell that boat of yours?" he asked me.

"No," said I.

"Will you sell her?" he corrected himself.

"Not for what any sane man would be inclined to pay."

"And what is that, may I ask?"

More as a jest than anything else, I named a figure sufficiently preposterous to raise a laugh from most people. But the genial gentleman did not laugh.

"You would take no less?" he suggested gravely.

"Not a cent," said I. "As a matter of fact——"

"I suppose a draft on —— will satisfy you?"

"What's that?" I stammered.

"I'll take her," said the genial gentleman. "I was saying that——"

But I heard no more. I had sold the "Dream Ship."

Confession is said to be good for the soul, but I had not noticed much improvement in the state of my own since making the above statement. Imagine parting for pelf with a home that has conveyed

John Masters, whose father was an Englishman, with his children and grandchildren at Palmerston Island. Photo by Ralph Stock.

The "Dream Ship."

you across 12,000 miles of ocean, or, better, try to imagine selling your best friend, and you have some idea of my feelings.

There was no going back on it. I have not the moral courage for such deeds. The draft lay on the table before me. I have never been more miserable in my life.

It took me the best part of an hour's aimless wandering over the powdered coral roads of Nukualofa to summon the necessary courage to break the news to the crew of the "Dream Ship," but by the end of that time I had some sort of scheme evolved.

Between Tonga and Australia there were no islands of particular interest, anyway. We would continue our journey by steamer—it would be a pleasant change—and in Australia I would invest my ill-gotten gains in a far more magnificent vessel.

On this "more magnificent" craft we would carry out our original programme of cruising up the Queensland coast to the islands of the North-west Pacific, and so home *via* Java, Colombo, and the Suez. Rather clever, I thought.

Nevertheless I prefer to draw a veil over the communication of this brilliant scheme to the rest of the crew. It is enough that we took our departure by steamer according to schedule and without daring to look back on the good ship we had left behind.

In Australia I went in search of the "far more magnificent" ship, yet one which must be small enough to be handled by a crew of three and sufficiently staunch to withstand anything.

I found a country struggling with the same problems that vex the rest of the world at the present time, yet possessed of potential resources and a cheery assurance ; but I found no ship.

I journeyed to New Zealand, and there beheld a prosperous, immensely earnest people, encumbered about much sheep-raising, dairying, and over-legislation both at home and in their newly acquired territory in the South Pacific ; but I beheld no ship.

I scoured the Queensland coast all the way to Thursday Island, where the Japanese are permitted to carry off the major part of the profits from bêche de mer (a sea slug which makes the most nutritious soup in the world), pearls, pearl shell, and trocas shell (second only to mother-of-pearl for the manufacture of buttons, etc.), for the simple reason that the majority of Australians cannot be induced to leave their pet city and tackle the industry ; but still I found no ship.

And so the heart has gone out of things. The dream is ended.

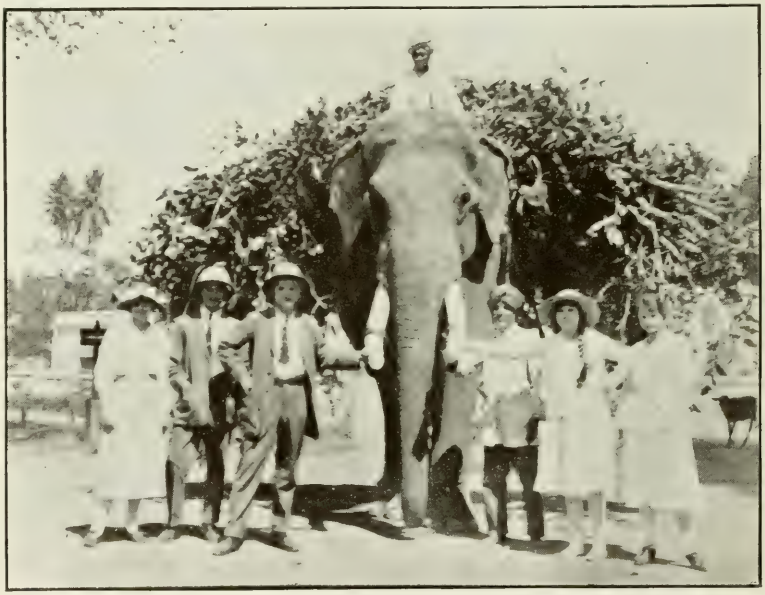
[Readers of "Overseas" will doubtless like to purchase the full story of the "Dream Ship's" cruise. It has now been published in book form by Messrs. W. Heinemann, of London. Orders should be given to your ordinary bookseller.]

Not for Motors!

AN AFRICAN BUSH ROAD.

Photo taken by Mr. V. Ellenberger, Maun, Ngamiland, *viâ* Serowe, Bechuanaland, to whom a prize has been awarded. Between Serowe and Maun, showing the heavy sand and dense bush through which ox-waggons, the only means of transport, have to pass. Maun is 386 miles from Palapye Road on the Cape Victoria Falls Railway.

A plague of thistles in the Pampa Central, Argentine. Photo sent by Miss M. MacIntyre, Highmore Hall, Henley-on-Thames.



One of the Mysore State Elephants, said to be over a hundred years old. Photo sent by Mr. R. J. Walters, The Haven, 4, Benson Road, Bangalore, India.

Those who do not Read "Overseas"— and those who do

Western Australian Aboriginals. They are "thoroughbreds," but speak passable English and dress more or less civilised garments. Photo sent by the Rev. J. A. Jeffreys, Collie, W. Australia.

"Me first, or —!!" Photo sent by Mr. F. Westcott, Castledale, Butterworth, F.W., *vid* Penang, S.S.

Entrance to St. John's Harbour, Antigua, B.W.I. Photo taken by Mr. Kenneth Jones. Sent by the Rev. Archdeacon S. E. Branch, The Grammar School, Antigua.

British East African Natives returning from a funeral in their best clothes. Note the fashionable jazz decoration of the shields. Photo sent by Mr. G. Mitchell, Box 9, Kisumu, Kenya Colony, East Africa.

Fear

THERE are moments in life when Fear, naked and terrible, stands on the threshold, and the heart within us dies down as we gaze up into his face. Such moments are rare, to some of us, perhaps, they never come, but those who have lived through them can never forget, and all know something of the dread visitation. From that enemy there is no escape, and even when he gains no actual entrance, his shadow again and yet again falls across our door. Here is a something which cannot be got away from, a factor which must be reckoned with, and till a man has found within himself the hidden springs of strength wherewith to confront it he will be at its mercy —a parlous state indeed. Fear.

There are times when the uncertainty of life, its terrible possibilities, seize on the spirit and weigh upon it like a nightmare. One familiar thing after another seems to crumble away at a touch ; there is no solid ground anywhere on which to be sure that at the next step may be placed a foot. Where so much has gone it seems as if nothing were safe, as if all must go ; a man loses his nerve ; he can no longer see clear or think true. Fear stalks abroad, and with his icy breath the sunlit air is chill. In many a disguise does he come, and no approach does he leave untried ; at every turn do we meet him. There are the daily minor dreads of worry, of pain, of censure, of criticism, of the thousand and one things which may go wrong to our distress of mind, and there are, too, the great apprehensions lurking in the background and which at any moment may loom large. Cold lies the shadow of Fear on all that we treasure ; from the disease and suffering which threaten we shrink in dismay, shrink, too, from the corroding pressure of want and care ; lovers tremble at heart at sight of threatened parting (ah ! for that grief what balm can be found ?) ; and behind everything inexorable Death, the arch-terror, stands waiting.

He that is healthy in body and mind will feel none of these things ; and there are some—blessed souls are they—whose lives are hid in God, and whom nothing on this earth or beyond it can affright or dismay ; but there are those others, those many others, who by great shocks have lost their balance or through long pain and sorrow are shattered within themselves. For such as these it is no easy task to brace themselves and step out into the open and confront Fear undaunted face to face ; easier far to cower before him and let him work his will to the utter undoing of the very foundations of character, or, on the other hand, to shrink back, to turn away and weakly try to block out the very thought of him by feverish activities, by excitement, by passing vanities. But to confront him face to face, that is the only way.

OVERSEAS

Fear.

How oft is the menace of trouble harder to bear than the trouble itself when it comes, and how oft, too, have lowering skies and threatening thunder filled us with dark forebodings of a storm which never broke over our heads. But even when the storm does break, and desolation deeper than our deepest fears comes to our hearts, it brings with it gifts priceless beyond all imagining, gifts undreamt of in the hour of fainting dread ; and if, perchance, of you the utmost test of all be asked, if sorrow and suffering come to you bitter and barren, or Death stand before you with no revelation in his eyes, one thing is still left : your chance of being brave. Courage, that attribute of the gods, is yours for the winning, with all the strength for which it stands.

Moreover, fear is a dangerously catching thing. No man can afford to be afraid ; the responsibility is too great, for who can tell where the consequences may end ? There is a wise saying, "Resist first beginnings ; after-remedies come too late," and how much need is there to bear it in mind where dread is concerned ! There is nothing which grows more quickly or becomes more easily a rooted habit. Fear is of no avail; it is sheer waste of energy, of emotion, of time. Every one knows that, and yet, to see humanity, who would believe that they knew it ? Many spend their whole lives in bondage to the foe, creeping craven-hearted through days which the sunshine should have made glad, missing all the good surrounding them on every side by constant apprehension of possible ill. It is time we threw off our shackles once and for all and entered into the glorious liberty of the sons of God. What can the universe hold to hurt or harm the soul which is undismayed ? If sorrow come, let it not find us shivering and afraid, but steady-eyed, with hearts unquailing and standing on our feet. "They that be with us are more than they that be against us." Man's soul is great enough to meet the greatest demands which fate can make. Not our part, howbeit, is it to look out for difficulty and trouble, to go out half-way to meet it, to live on the alert. If it is to come, it will come bringing with it blessings manifold, but the trouble which we make for ourselves by our fears is barren ever and fruitless. Worries and cares for the most part are born of nervous apprehension solely. To such meaningless and self-inflicted torture man should scorn to submit. Of all earth's beautiful things high-hearted courage is one of the most beautiful, and, whatever hard things may be ours to bear, they will have been worth bearing if, when our last hour comes and we stand on the brink of the great adventure, we step forward, gallant of heart and brave, glad with the knowledge that neither things present nor things to come can hold terrors for the soul that gazes unafraid, through terror, to the everlasting God behind.

H. d. V.

Health as a Bond of Empire

By Eustace Miles, M.A.

HE world seems to be in a state of quarrelling—there are quarrels between one nation and another, and quarrels inside nations; quarrels of the so-called upper classes with the so-called lower classes; of rich with poor; of employers with employed; there are quarrels connected with sex, age, colour, creed, and so forth. Health as a Bond of Empire.

There is urgent need of real bonds of union, in contrast to the partial bonds, which were useful in their day. Thus the Athenians of old had bonds of union which drew them together as members of one city-state; but these bonds were equally effective in separating them from members of other city-states, and from the people whom they called "barbarians." That is to say, they were bonds of union, and also causes of disunion. Most of the bonds of union combine some people, but equally exclude, alienate, and antagonise others.

"Religions" are a good example—I mean sectarian "religions" as distinct from the universal Religion which underlies them all. War, again, unites certain people, but unites them against certain other people.

Of all real universal bonds, that of Health comes first. To be healthy does not mean mere freedom from organic disease; it means real, vigorous, radiating Health, which I call Self-Health as a Habit.

Ill-health accounts for much bad temper, and craving for luxuries and stimulants, which craving leads people to fight for these things as though they were necessities.

In this article I shall say little about the means towards Health, except that the best means are not only economical, but also help people to save money, and to save energy as well. Among the means will be better-balanced diets, more thorough mastication, the practice of deep and full breathing, and the habit of welcoming circumstances and persons.

Now, real Health is a great bond of union. It excludes no people, for all can seek real Health, and can help one another by the exchange of ideas. We can learn health-hints from the Jews, and they can learn from us. Every nation, every class and group has its lessons to teach and its lessons to learn. No one loses by giving; all gain by giving help. The healthier the rest of the world is, the better and the pleasanter it is for us!

Health begets a friendly feeling that we would like to help others. Often the health-cranks are unpleasant and narrow people; but underlying their fanaticism is a desire that others shall share the blessing that they attribute to their little avenue to Health.

Health as a Bond of Empire.

Health is pleasant. This cannot be said of all the other bonds of unions. Some partial bonds of union, such as war, are by no means pleasant.

But, above all, Health brings classes and groups together. Think how the classes are separated at present ! The rich have their motors, their champagne, their six-course dinners, followed by cigars, their large houses, their expensive dresses. Such ostentatious results of wealth breed jealousy. Real Health brings contentment with simple fare. A well-balanced meal, daintily prepared, need not be noticeably different for the very rich or for the very poor. I know quite a number of rich people who prefer very good simple fare. There is, on the one hand, as the result of real Health, contentment as distinct from jealousy ; and there is, on the other hand, a desire to advance, and to improve others.

At present, real Health is generally ignored in politics, whether we consider local or national or international politics. It should be an integral part of the programme of the League of Nations. But I cannot say that any member of the League of Nations really understands about Health, whereas this should surely be a foundation-stone of the League. I am convinced that, in so far as the League of Nations leaves out real Health from its programme, it will be a failure.

[*Photo : Underwood & Underwood.*

Not a torture chamber, but a difficult deed of mercy. Drawing an aching tooth. The patient is the lioness "Queenie" of the Prospect Park Zoo, Brooklyn, N.Y.

A Day of My Life with a Himalayan Tigress

By A. P. Davis

A Day of My Life with a Himalayan Tigress.

THIS day of my life ended satisfactorily, as I had been shikaring this tigress at different seasons for just a year. I hardly like to say how often, from 4 o'clock p.m. till 7 a.m., I had sat up in trees, over kills and baits, waiting for a chance. There were many afternoons and evenings, too, and several unsuccessful attempts at stalking the artful great cat on her kill at dawn. I had seen her once by moonlight as she quickly crossed a small open space, had caught a glimpse of her in the jungle gloom early one frosty morning, and had actually come upon her late one evening when she was with her cubs. But on none of these occasions had I been able to obtain a steady shot. Snap shots on foot at tigers are "noo for me." She was a noisy tigress, and would cover long distances at night, roaring as she went. Four or five mournful whines, deep-throated "awoonghs," about every half-minute. She was probably searching for her lord "Stripes," and becoming anxious about him. Sometimes she would continue her roars till late in the forenoon, and once she kept them up till noon. On this day my shikari and I were very close to her about eleven o'clock. We heard her footsteps on the dry leaves within 20 yards, but she kept so artfully behind bushes that we did not see a patch of her.

On the last day of November, having sat up for fifteen nights that month, I climbed into my seat in an oak tree at four o'clock in the afternoon. I had not had sufficient sleep for some time now, and had sat up the last four nights consecutively. Being determined to bag this tigress, I could think of practically nothing else, and could sleep but little during the day. Many natives had been to ask me to shoot the brute, as she had haunted the great Pindarwahr forest for about three years, taking heavy toll of cattle.

Would the tigress appear? I was keenly hoping she would, but had so often been disappointed. I was comfortable in my machan, sitting on a pile of cushions, with a big cushion between the tree-trunk and my back. A thick Bhotia blanket over my legs, rifle across my lap, a cord attaching the grip of the rifle to my right wrist, both hammers at full cock. I was about 12 feet above the ground, facing the sinking sun; an open ridge, about 20 yards broad, extended for over 60 yards; to the left of the ridge the ground fell away steeply, and on the right was thick jungle. A buffalo calf, about half-grown, was tied as a bait to a stout peg, just 13 yards from where I sat. This was at 8,000 feet altitude. I was reading a story in *Chambers' Journal*, called "Dumaresc's

A Day of My Life with a Himalayan Tigress.

Daughter," looking up from time to time, and occasionally turning my head to the right to admire the grand snowy ranges.

At about half-past four a kakur barked its alarm note, kept the barking up for some minutes, and then ceased. I had heard so many of these deer bark while I was sitting up that this one did not make me very excited.

A little before five I stopped reading to admire the sunset, and just as the sun disappeared beyond a mountain called Deybertang I saw something appear from behind some bushes at the end of the 60 yards' ridge, right against the crimson sky.

By Jove ! The tigress at last. For a moment or two she crouched on viewing the buffalo calf, and then she came on with huge, galloping bounds, straight for her unfortunate tethered victim. She was a splendid sight ; the perfect picture of wild nature—fierce eyes, rippling muscles, and glossy coat. I wish I could have saved the poor calf, as I had twice saved goats from panthers, but the tigress's movements were too quick and violent. She laid hold of the calf by its shoulders with her terrible claws, and fixing her teeth in the back of its neck, shook the poor beast. Then, as her back was arched, while she was trying to drag the calf into the thicket beyond my tree, she presented a fine chance for a shot. I aimed at her spine, a few inches behind her shoulder blades, and the ·450 solid bullet dropped her dead, as it paralysed her spine and penetrated the heart. She lay on her right side, still embracing the dead calf and her teeth still fixed in its neck. A fine tigress—length, 8 feet 9 inches.

"She lay on her right side, still embracing the dead calf and her teeth still fixed in its neck." Photo sent by Mr. A. P. Davis.

What "King's" is Doing for South London

SO many Members of the Over-Seas Club have taken a practical interest in King's College Hospital that it is desirable to give some account of its present circumstances. "King's," as it is affectionately known to all who are associated with it, stands in a central position in the heart of South London. Close around it is a population of about two million people. A large proportion are artisans and clerks. Large houses which used to be the fashionable suburban residences are now divided into tenements, and the former tenants have moved to other regions.

All the London hospitals are in serious financial straits owing to the heavy demands made upon them during the War. The care of the fighting men cost £525,000 more than was paid by the Government. "King's" and the London Hospital have been picked out by a Government Committee considering the whole subject as being in special need, as all their resources are mortgaged to the extreme limit, and it has been necessary to close many beds.

Nevertheless, the soul and life of the Hospital cannot be extinguished, though its body may be maimed and its limbs dissevered from the trunk. Everybody admires the wonderful cheerfulness of the disabled men, and the hospital which did so much for them is not likely to allow itself to be depressed by adversity, even when long drawn out and intensified by the knowledge of the lives being sacrificed owing to its inability to minister to their needs. When 160 beds were closed a few months ago there was a waiting list of nearly 1,000 patients, of which, in any event, at least one-third would die before their turn came. With the diminished chance still more would fail to secure the prospect of any relief but that which is called "death."

All sections of the community are rallying to the aid of the hospital, which gives expression to the desire for service and sacrifice stimulated in the hearts of many by their efforts during five long years. But goodwill alone cannot pay bills, and many who are ready to help in an area like South London have not the means to do so on a scale adequate to meet the growing expenses of the specialised treatment by a great London hospital.

Reference may be made to maternity and infant welfare work, since it is a matter in which the Over-Seas Club takes a special interest. When the number of beds was reduced, it was necessary to give up half the maternity beds to gynæcological patients. What that means in a neighbourhood like South London, nobody can realise without being in contact with the actual conditions. Because the hospital was unable to fulfil its promise a number of expectant

What "King's" is Doing for South London.

mothers had to make other arrangements with only six weeks' notice. One of them, for example, who had already two children, had to be attended by a midwife, although the total accommodation was in two rooms. Even when it was generally known that the hospital had reduced the number of maternity beds to twelve, more than forty patients were rejected in one month. Not one of them was able to accept the offer to be attended by the hospital staff in their own homes. Happily the out-patient work among the young children has not been interrupted in any way, and the faith of the mothers in the hospital is so great as to be almost embarrassing. One of the eminent specialists, who is an especial favourite, is a native of Britain's oldest Dominion, and his enthusiasm for his work is positively infectious. During the War, eminent women in the land were glad, under his direction, to assist their less enlightened sisters to have a proper care of their children in their own homes. The relinquishment of the maternity beds is felt so acutely that special steps are being taken to raise a fund so that one ward may be opened specially to meet this need. It will contain twenty-four beds, and it is hoped that the cost for twelve months will not exceed £6,000, now that prices are falling somewhat. Towards that amount the patients may be relied upon to contribute at least £1,500, though many are in the humblest circumstances. The present writer is no beggar, and often gets into trouble for not telling people how they may help in genuine distress of this kind, so perhaps he ought to add that this particular little effort is in the hands of the Hon. Mrs. Anthony Henley, 9, Oxford Square, London, W. 2.

But the main purpose of this note is to invite any Members of the Over-Seas Club to visit the hospital and see for themselves what is being done there. It is, and is likely to remain for some years to come, the latest example of hospital construction in London. The hospital is readily accessible from all parts of London. Visitors to the Metropolis of the British Empire cannot be said to have seen its principal features unless they obtain some acquaintance with the work of the hospitals, which is unsurpassed in any country in the world.

C. E. A. B.

[*Photo: Topical Press.*

The Todd Maternity Ward, King's College Hospital.

FROM A WOMAN'S STANDPOINT

"GIVEN THE HARDEST TERMS, supposing our days are indeed but a shadow, even so, we may well adorn and beautify, in scrupulous self-respect, our souls, and whatever our souls touch upon—these wonderful bodies, these material dwelling places thro' which the shadows pass together for a while, the very raiment we wear, our very pastimes and the intercourse of society."

WALTER PATER.

From a Woman's Standpoint.

THE NEW ENGLAND. During my holidays I spent a happy fortnight in Devonshire, where I had not been for three years. In spite of the drought the country was not as khaki-coloured as the rest of a surprised England. The rivers, reasonably full, flowed their even way through green valleys ; the corn gathered into stooks in July, was carried during August. My hostess motored me to several beautiful places, and I thought, as we spun along the steep and narrow roads enclosed with high green hedges, that Devonshire was indeed a fair country to look at, and one to love intensely. It was not until we reached the little seaside towns however, backed by gorgeous coloured cliffs, that one realised the change that had come over the land.

Sidmouth, a rather superior place, feels distinctly outraged this year by the class of her visitors. Formerly they were quiet, well-behaved, well-dressed people, who took houses or who stayed at the best hotels and played golf and tennis. To-day, char-a-bancs pour Toms, Dicks and Harrys, with their wives and sweethearts into Sidmouth, with little regard for the inhabitants, and to the infinite scorn of the well-to-do shopkeepers.

These "cherrybank trippers" swarm everywhere, enjoy themselves mightily, go about in flocks, and the air resounds with their laughter. At Lyme Regis, an adorable little old-world place, haunted by Jane Austen's heroine, Ann of "Persuasion," the same state of affairs prevails.

MODERN TEASHOPS.—We had tea in a fantastic Japanese sort of restaurant, where a card was displayed announcing "Sundaes, 1s. and 1s. 3d. ; and very nice they are too." Thought I to myself, "Times are indeed moving if Sundaes are to be had in Lyme Regis." And greatly daring, I ordered one for my tea. But, alas ! it was made of marsh-mallow cream and was sweet, sickly, and served in a flat saucer. I said to the waitress, "Do you never make Sundaes here with cream ?" She stared. "Oh,

From a Woman's Standpoint.

no," she said, "never." "They do in America," I murmured, "and in Devonshire there is plenty of delicious cream," but she looked at me pityingly and passed to another customer.

Still, who dare deny, that to be able to procure a Sundae of any sort in Lyme Regis is a step in the right direction?

On the sands, quantities of children were bathing and paddling, or listening to a ventriloquist. An elderly red-faced man lay asleep hatless, in the sunshine, with his wife's head upon his chest. Personally, I am glad to think the masses are well enough off now to be able to take holidays by the sea-shore and to go for trips in char-a-bancs, but I shall be gladder still when their behaviour is as good as their hearts.

Devonshire is said to be slow-moving, and it may be, but I found a restaurant in Exeter that holds its own with any I have seen in any part of the world. I opened my eyes as we walked into Deller's. I stood in the well of a large building with three tiers of balconies encircling me, of plain unpolished oak.

The walls and pillars were decorated with bas reliefs of chubby children and men and maidens, some gay in colours, others stained the same hue as the oak. All round the walls were alcoves cunningly contrived for two. A band played below to the crowds who listened or chatted on all three floors. I might have been in New York or Canada or on the Continent, but certainly I should never have guessed I was in a cathedral city in the Old Country.

THE CHANGING COUNTRY-SIDE.—All over England, old family places, that have watched generations of the same stock living and dying within their walls, are passing into other hands, and with their passing much of the beauty of bygone days is passing too, or has already gone.

I know it is all part of the Great Sacrifice the War has entailed. I know it is inevitable. I know it is time that some of the Have Nots had an opportunity of testing what it is like to be a Have. In my heart of hearts, as things are, I would not have it otherwise. Nevertheless, I regret infinitely that so many of those who had, and who knew how to give of their best in long lives of sacrifice to their country, have been swept aside in the aftermath of war, with much that made our common life richer in beauty, in dignity, in graciousness, and who shed around them that peculiar aroma, belonging to a noble tradition with generations of culture and refinement behind it.

As we flew past this place and that, my hostess had a story to tell of each. "That place on the hillside belongs to ——, it has been let for a term of years to rich north-country folk. They like her, for though she wears immense pearls the size of pigeons' eggs, she doesn't give herself airs. That place is up for sale, but

From a Woman's Standpoint.

no one has bought it yet. The owners have taken a small house elsewhere, and the daughters are all working."

We sped through an adorable little village, with thatched roofs and trim gardens, a village hall and well-built schoolhouse. "In that village," said my friend, "a fine old lady of the old school has spent years in reviving the lace industry, in starting all sorts of good works, in befriending the villagers in all their joys and sorrows. Her heir married a rich American, who knows nothing and cares less for the traditions of English country life. The place is let, and the people are left to themselves."

THE GOOD OLD DAYS.—As we turned inland, I noticed two old stone pillars standing at either side of the road. "Are they the remains of an old gate-way?" I asked. "No," said my friend, "they mark the spot where the coaches used to gather up their passengers in the old days."

I fell into a reverie and saw before me quaint Dickens and Jane Austen figures standing waiting for the rambling coach which was to take them over these same hilly roads in discomfort up and down which we were travelling so easily and swiftly. "The good old days?" After all, I wondered, if they were so good? I would rather work than lead a sheltered life, I would rather make my own place in the world than have it made for me, I would rather be poor than be hypnotised by such accidents as money or a great name, I would rather, oh! infinitely rather be a woman in 1921 than in 1821, I would rather—I roused myself, we had arrived at the Settlement, and scrambling across a piece of moorland, all heather and bracken, I beheld a group of tin huts on a fine vantage point. Here was how one of the local landed proprietors and his lady had solved the problem of living. Their old home, a fine manor house close by, had been sold, and on this piece of rough land they had erected several army huts in a clearing.

I looked round. I might have been overseas, somewhere in the back blocks. There was the same sense of freedom, the same blessed lack of conventionality, the same joy of creative work, of breaking up nature for the purposes of man. "Why, it's just like Canada," I cried. And it was.

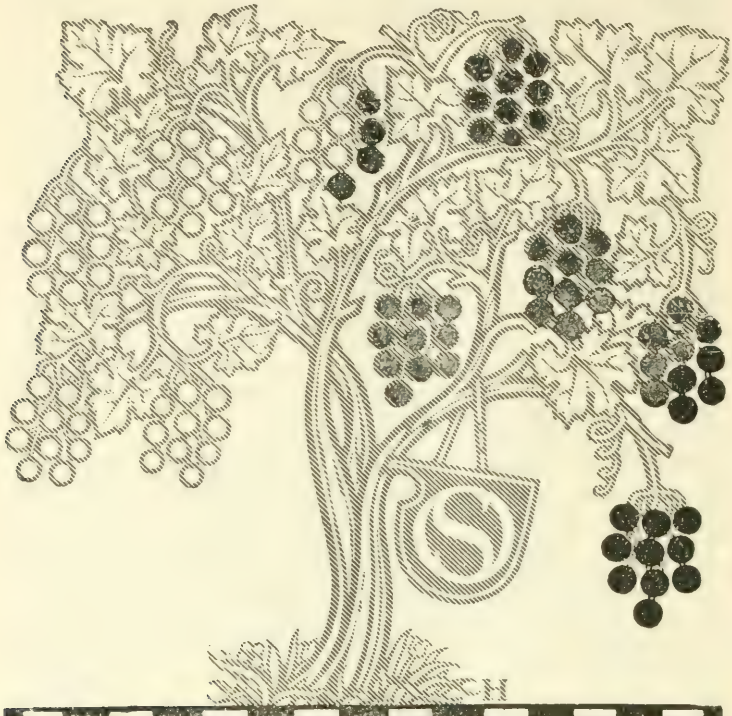
The lady of the huts had braved a winter without a maid, and had cooked for her husband and three sons, and had enjoyed it.

In spite of the hard work, in spite of some discomfort, they were well and care-free. Expenses had diminished by half at least. Rates and taxes had shrunk to a decent size. Indeed, the local authorities had some difficulty in deciding how to rate these strange folk who lived in tin huts instead of in a house of bricks and mortar.

Yes, certainly, England has changed and is changing.

A WAYFARER.

THE·OVER·SEAS·CLUB·TREE



THIS YEAR'S NEW MEMBERS.

From now on the Over-Seas Tree will represent the total number of *new Members to be enrolled during the current year.* The goal we set before us is a hundred fruits representing a hundred Members each or *ten thousand* new Members before December 31st, 1921.

So far we have enrolled 5,435 Members this year, which leaves us with 4,565 to get and 46 fruits to ripen. Will you not help us to reach this total? The number of new Members enrolled last month was 517 or five fruits.

If YOU would send your new Member we should reach our goal and make 1921 a record year.

The Feeding of School Children

The Feeding of School Children.

THE school holidays are now approaching their end, and I cannot help thinking that it would be a good thing if parents took the opportunity to inquire into the average diet at the boarding-schools to which so many of our growing children are banished at an early age. No doubt the feeding at most schools of repute has very much improved during the last twenty years, but during the War " rationing " was the excuse for cutting down the food in many public schools, and although a variety of wholesome substitutes could usually, with a little forethought, have been provided, there is no doubt that the diet was not generous, and was often very monotonous. A strange impression seems prevalent among school caterers that a monotonous diet is wholesome, whereas, as a matter of fact, it is just the opposite. Although the War is over, many of the schools have not really returned to their normal scale of feeding, although the increased fees still prevail. Unfortunately—in England, at any rate—schoolmasters are very badly paid, and the vicious system prevails of allowing masters at large schools to keep a " house " for a certain number of boys. This means that they are allowed to make a profit out of the boys' food, which is very often chosen and cooked by quite unskilled hands. Then the boys are allowed to buy " tuck " for themselves, and at our most famous schools an extravagant amount is spent weekly by the boys on extra food. This is bad in every way, since it encourages them to think too much about food, to buy unwholesome luxuries, and to stuff at irregular hours. At some schools hampers of food are prohibited, but the boys are allowed to buy tuck at the school shop ; and although hampers are not allowed, many play-boxes are, as a matter of fact, crammed with food when the term begins, and a greedy boy is the result ! But it is quite a common thing for parents to find that their children lose weight during the school term. There was a long correspondence on this subject in one of our medical papers last year, and many parents, finding that their children regularly gained in the holidays the weight they had lost at school, fondly attributed it to excessive brain work during the term. The cause is usually to be traced to the poor food, hurried, badly-served meals, and unwholesome " tuck " at odd moments.

Many women are now receiving serious training in cookery and

The Feeding of School Children.

catering for large households and institutions. Degrees in Domestic Science are conferred, and intelligent girls might find here a remunerative and interesting career. How badly we need intelligence directed to the feeding of school children is obvious when we know how rare it is to meet an adult with sound teeth and digestion—in any social grade ! The reports of school medical officers show the vast amount of unnecessary suffering endured by children, all of which is largely the result of stupid—not necessarily insufficient—feeding.

It is not only in the boarding-schools or in the national schools that children are badly fed. In a large public day school for girls in London, where lunch is served daily to about 400 girls at a cost of about 1s. 6d. a head, I have been astonished at the lack of intelligent management. The washing up, for example, was done in the most primitive and unhygienic manner by charwomen, who simply dipped the plates into pails of hot water, which, of course, rapidly became greasy and dirty, wiping them with dish cloths. In a large school with hundreds of children there is always a certain amount of infectious illness, and there is no excuse for not having a proper washing-up machine, which sterilises the crockery, or, at least, deep sinks with running water ; no pail and dish-cloth method is sanitary for large numbers. Also, the women who serve the meals or who clean the crockery, etc., should wear washable overalls, not, as is usually the case, black dresses, which are seldom cleaned, and small ornamental aprons. But the food in this school was as foolish as these other arrangements. In the hottest days of summer those girls have come in from their morning's work to be fed upon—hot sausages and hot boiled pudding ! After this meal—badly served and usually eaten in haste after the manner of school-girls—they immediately go out to play cricket or tennis.

This is not economy ; it is simply idiocy, and shows the need for trained and sensible women to take up this important work. Just the same state of things prevails at one of our largest historic public schools for day boys in London. Half an hour is allowed for the midday meal. Owing to the difficulty—with their antiquated arrangements—of serving large numbers in so short a time, many boys have to wait five or ten minutes between each course. The food is badly chosen, badly cooked, and badly served ; the boys bolt it like young wolves and rush straight out to cricket or football. No one wants to coddle schoolboys, but it would be far better to accept the impossibility of serving a hot two-course meal in so short a time ; give them good bread and cheese and sandwiches, and let them wait on themselves.

Of course, the school children themselves seldom complain or bother their heads about school meals, and are not likely to attribute any uncomfortable symptoms, or weariness, or crossness, to their

ill-selected diet. Boys' schoolmasters are generally ready to suggest "over-eating" as a cause of discomfort. As a matter of fact, it is very unlikely that any child of school age is over-fed, and a searching inquiry into the diet at many schools will reveal scanty monotony, bad serving, and hurried eating. Although the wretched system of work before breakfast is almost extinct, there is often far too long an interval between meals—often filled up, it is true, by visits to the tuck shop at the expense of the parents. Of course, every child dreads the idea of his people making any complaint or interfering with any part of a school tradition, however foolish. And it must be admitted that the schoolmaster is regarded by most parents as an awe-inspiring being; and the schoolmaster still strives to keep up this illusion. With waiting lists at most of the schools, and every school of repute full to overflowing, it is more than ever desirable that parents should insist upon seeing for themselves what arrangements are made with regard to the diet of their children during the important growing years.

The Feeding of School Children.

ERNESTINE MILLS.

The Best Way

[Mrs. Ernestine Mills, who edits our Home-Makers' pages, is ready to answer questions or to give any advice for which our readers may ask her.]

Every sender of a "Best Way" tip is entitled to nominate a friend to receive six free issues of "Overseas."

Best Way.

TO MAKE JAM.—Butter the bottom of the preserving pan. This prevents the fruit from sticking and clears the jam. If the fruit is of a soft kind, such as strawberries, raspberries, or currants, put one pound into the pan and crush it with a large wooden spoon; now add the rest of the fruit, but keep aside one pound of whole berries. When the fruit boils, add the sugar, a pound to a pound of fruit; or if not liked so sweet, use only three-quarters of a pound of sugar. Boil as quickly as possible; the quicker jam is made the better the colour and flavour. When it has boiled for a quarter of an hour, add the pound of whole fruit. It should be done in twenty-five or thirty minutes. Put a little in a saucer, and if, when cool, it wrinkles when you tilt it, the jam is done. Have the jam-pots in the oven and very hot. Fill them and cover at once. This jam keeps for years. For hard fruit like gooseberries or plums, put a pint of water in the pan after buttering it, and stir the fruit well until it gets soft. Boiling the fruit before adding the sugar makes it a better colour. With plums or apricots, make a slit in the side of each, the stones will then come out in the boiling. Need I add that the fruit should be freshly gathered?—Miss H. I. Cottier, Church Imperial Ladies' Club, 121, St. George's Square, London, S.W.

WASHING BLUE SERGE.—With regard to my hint for "washing blue serge" in the February number, it should be mentioned that the potatoes should be *thinly* sliced. Please add this, or the recipe would be of little use—and it is a good one.—Miss S. Cramer, Fort Johnson, Nyasaland, British East Africa.

Best Way.

EASILY MADE CHEESE.—Don't throw away sour milk. Mix some salt with it after it has stood about two days and is thick. Take a square of close muslin, tie corner to corner, crossways, hang on a large nail or hook in a cool place. Put a bowl underneath. Pour the sour milk and salt into the muslin and let it drip until dry. About two or three days after it is dry the cheese will be ready for use.—L. A. Lloyd-Owen, St. Mary's Home, Great Maplestead, Halstead, Essex.

TO CLEAN IRONS.—Irons that are sticky or rusty from being laid aside in a damp place are quickly and easily cleaned by placing them at some distance from the fire or over a low gas-jet, so that they heat very slowly. This causes them to "sweat" copiously. Dry this moisture off on a piece of rough cloth or rag as often as it appears. When there is no more "sweating," your irons will be like new ones, and can be heated as quickly as desired.—Sister N. W. Crommelin, Nurses' Home, 95, Ridge Street, North Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.

CURE FOR RINGWORM.—The following simple remedy, if properly applied, I have seen used many times, and have never known it to fail. In scalp cases the hair must be cut short and, after treatment, covered with a linen cap. Take a lump of washing soda and, with a red-hot iron held close up to the soda, allow the water which dissolves to fall on the affected parts, at the same time rubbing lightly with the soda. Wash the place every day and repeat. The soda will crystallise on the part when it is dry, and be quite white.

HINT FOR RAZOR STROPS.—Molybdenum rubbed well on to razor strops will give a good sharp edge. Graphite is the next best thing.—P. D. Olle, Quarrington, Chandos Street, Ashfield, N.S.W., Australia.

TO CURE BURNS ON HANDS OR FEET.—Put them in a basin and cover the burns with vinegar ; let them remain covered for fifteen minutes. This has cured wonderfully many in this land.—R. Pollock Simpson, Aguiles (Murcia), Spain.

TO RESTORE THE FRESHNESS TO BLACK MATERIAL.—Sponge the material with soapy water, then rinse in clean water to which has been added a little blue. Then make a solution of a quart of water, a teaspoonful of very strong tea, and a dessertspoonful of liquid ammonia. Dip a flannel into this and rub it on the material ; it will make it look quite new.—Mrs. Batley, Fulham, London, S.W.

A SOUTH AFRICAN RECIPE.—Orange peel dried in front of the fire, and crushed small, makes an excellent flavouring for puddings and cakes "*au citron*."—Miss O. I. Ward, c/o Over-Seas Club.

CREAM CARAMELS.—Take a tin of condensed milk, add a pound of brown sugar and two ounces of butter. Boil fast for ten minutes, stirring thoroughly, pour into a shallow tin dish, well greased with butter beforehand. When nearly cool, cut into small squares and, if to be kept, wrap each in paraffin paper or silver paper.

TEA PUNCH.—Boil three cups of white sugar in two cups of water for ten minutes. Add one pint of orange juice, half a cupful of lemon juice, one pint of grated pineapple, a cupful of strong tea, and sufficient cold water to bring it up to a gallon.

CUP APPLES.—Take six large baking apples, peel them and remove the cores without breaking the fruit. Grease some small fireproof basins or old cups with margarine or butter. Stand an apple in each, fill the hole in the centre with red jam (strawberry is best), sprinkle thickly with white sugar. Bake in a quick oven until quite soft, and serve hot.

S.S. *Sicamous* on Lake Okanagau at Penticton, B.C. Photo sent by Mr. L. Stocks, Box 304, Penticton, B.C.

The Church of St. George at Addis-Ababa, Abyssinia. Photo sent by Mr. A. G. Billing, 64, St. German's Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E. 23.

Mr. Jack Conway, 1414 South Penn Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A., in a corner of his garden

Mrs. A. A. Garrett, Garrett's Road, Poona, India

Mr. A. Percy Bennett, C.M.G., British Minister to the Republics of Panama and Costa Rica

THE OVERSEAS FORUM

Members are invited to correspond with one another.

The Overseas Forum

MOTHER'S DAY. I wonder how many Members of the Over-Seas Club keep the second Sunday in May as a special day set apart in memory of mother. To those who are fortunate enough to have a mother living what a great day it should be, a day we can keep as a sacred one in memory of the best woman that ever lived, or lives?

Mother's Day was introduced into Australia in 1910. Most of the churches have special services, and the Y.M.C.A. have a commemorative service for men.

A white flower is worn in the buttonhole, and I think a good suggestion, and one that will appeal to most, is the giving to all mothers on that day a present. In fact, make Mother's Day a day of days by showing our appreciation and gratitude for her many acts of self-sacrifice, for all she has done for us. P. D. Olle Quarrington, Chandos Street, Ashfield, N.S.W., Australia.

CHENGTU BRANCH'S LOSS. The Chengtu Branch has suffered a very severe loss in the death, on April 2nd, of the Rev. A. Grainger, who has served on the Committee practically ever since a Branch of the League was formed in Chengtu. Mr. Grainger's quiet Scotch humour, which rendered inimitable the recitations with which he delighted audiences on the occasions when social gatherings were held in aid of the many funds for which our Branch raised subscriptions, his sound common sense, his keen perception, his magnificent simplicity, his unswerving sincerity all combined to make up a character whose presence at our meetings, both public and in committee, was felt. It will be hard to replace him. It is by men like Adam Grainger that the highest ideals of our Empire are maintained and extended; men who, no matter to what sphere of life they may be called, perform the work allotted to them unquestioningly, faithfully, and with all their might.
W. Meyrick Hewlett, Hon. President, Chengtu Branch, British Consulate-General, Chengtu, China.

A CHILEAN RAIN STORM.—The heavy rain we had expected began on May 5th, 1921, and, instead of lasting two days, it went on for six. The last train left here, Papudo (on the coast), on Sunday, the 8th. After that we were cut off from everywhere. The railway line is washed away in three places, and the last papers we have seen report great damage in Valparaiso. There has been comparatively little wind, except for an occasional blow from the north, but we have rarely experienced such a downpour, especially in May. We had three hours of heavy thunderstorm, very rare in this country. My collie dog, Rover, was inclined to

Near the mouth of the River Murray, Australia, there are some small islands, and these are taken by boat from one to another. Photo sent by Mr. C. M. Browne, Narnu, Hindmarsh Island, Goolwa, S. Australia.

Mr. Jack Conway, 1234, South Peach Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A., in a corner of his garden.

Mrs A. A. Garrett, Garrett's Hotel, Darjeeling, India.

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consider every clap as a personal insult. I believe he had never heard thunder before.

There has been some trouble between labourers, and the knife has done damage, as usual when they start drinking to while away the time. In the pouring rain about thirty men have just left on foot, carrying one of the victims on a stretcher, and they have had to tramp fifteen miles on roads that are already impassable for coaches and even horses, and along the railway line, which in several places is washed away by torrents rushing down narrow gullies in the forest. The rain is washing large masses of firewood down the river into the sea, and it is being thrown up on the beach. In spite of the rain, almost all the inhabitants of the village are hauling in firewood for the winter. In our yard there is a lot of it ready to be dried as soon as the sun comes out.—J. A. W., Papudo, Chile, South America.

I HOPE to have an afternoon party early in September, in Mooi River, to meet all the Members of this district and enrol more if possible.—W. Gifford Norton, Hidcote Farm, Hidcote Rail, Natal, South Africa.

FORTY YEARS IN INDIA.—I have been nearly forty years in India without a break, and have travelled through and know very many people in this province, *i.e.*, Assam, Dooars, and the Surma Valley.—F. J. Ede, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., F.G.S., Silchar, Cachar, India.

LINKING UP WITH OTHER BRANCHES.—I send you a full list of the Members of this Branch, which, I am pleased to report, includes all the Britons resident locally. My Committee is much in favour of linking up with other Branches ; as a start we are getting into touch with Branches at Sourabaya, Bangkok, and Honolulu, Branches that we consider are similarly situated to ourselves. I am sending to each of these Branches a copy of the last balance sheet, annual report (one of which I enclose), and minutes of the meetings, and hope to exchange information that will prove helpful to them and to us.—T. Millar, c/o Messrs. Smith, Bell & Co., Ltd., Cebu, Philippine Islands.

PARAMOUNT CHIEF OF THE HAUSAS.—With reference to the interesting photographs of Kano recently reproduced in "Overseas," in which the Emir of Kano is described as the Paramount Chief of the Hausas, in the interests of accuracy I should be grateful if you would point out that the Paramount Chief is the Sultan of Sokoto. The town of Kano is of far greater commercial importance than that of Sokoto, hence, no doubt, the error. So in the United States it is not New York, but Washington that is the capital.—Austin Eastwood, The British Cotton Growing Association, 104, Karradat Mariam, Baghdad.

A typical rubber planter's bungalow. Photo sent by Mr. L. S. Harland, Cheng Rubber Estate, Malacca, S.S.

REAL BUSH LIFE.—So sorry I can't send Members, but we rarely see people—real bush life. Our magazine just to hand ; the pictures are lovely, make me long for Home ; been here twenty-eight years.—Mrs. P. F. Straube, c/o P.O., Savu Savu West, Fiji.

TO TELEPATHISTS.—Do you believe in telepathy ?

I am now sending a message

to London or it may be Kent to a lady-Member of the Over-Seas Club. Ladies seem to be much the best writers or correspondents—and certainly the best telepathists!

I have given a great deal of time to studying telepathy and during the Great War I was days ahead of the cablegrams to this part of the world.—J. Botwood, 16, Octubre, Via Neuquen, Chubut, Argentine, South America.

"SOME" SCHEME.—I wonder if it has ever struck you people in England what a truly magnificent and Imperial scheme it would be if the centre of the Empire could be transferred to this huge island continent of ours which is crying out for population and development. Roya! family, Houses of Parliament, governing bodies, everything complete, and about twenty millions of your population.

There is no doubt that, with the magnitude of modern populations, other huge powers arising, and Britain's dependency upon outside food supply, and its limitations in area preventing any big increase in population, the perils to that small centre become greater and greater every year ; and yet there is a portion of the Empire here admirably adapted in every way to perpetuate British stock and the British Empire for ever and ever ; an island continent that has within its own area everything necessary to maintain a population of four hundred millions of people, blessed with everything that a bountiful Nature can give it, and eminently adapted in every way possible to be the heart and centre of the biggest Empire the world has ever seen.

What a splendid scheme it would be for some Imperial-minded British statesman to work out and put through ; thousands of millions of pounds would be well spent in developing it, and would in a generation be returned one hundredfold; works of development could be undertaken on areas here that have hardly been touched by human hand. The area is here for an abundant population ; the island continent is adapted for defence against the world in arms if necessary ; and within its own area could supply the essentials of life for a vast population, even if besieged by the outside world for centuries. It would make the British Empire the biggest and most magnificent institution that has ever, or ever will, exist, and would consolidate, strengthen, and make it permanent as long as the world should last. I wonder if any of you Over-Seas Club people, who are patriotic and have the best interests of the British Empire at heart, could be brought to see the immense possibilities of such a scheme, and make up your minds to support it and push it forward in every way possible? Could you be made to see that such a course would create the mightiest Britain, irresistible and unassailable, that could be established in any part of the world?—W. F. Oakes, P.O. Box 104, Lismore, New South Wales, Australia.

THE TELEPHONE—A BRITISH-CANADIAN INVENTION. — I took the opportunity to show how in the past twelve months the trade of Canada with the United States reached nearly a billion dollars ; and if only half of this were kept at home or spent in the Mother Land, great good would result : good for this country,

A South African homestead. Photo sent by Mr. Percy Garford, Klein Steenberg, Retreat, C.P., South Africa.

The Overseas Forum.

good for the Empire, of which Canadians as a whole—there are some "little Canadians," as there are "little Englanders"—are proud to be part.

St. Patrick's Society and St. Andrew's Society are both strong here. St. George is forgotten, though the percentage of English-born is much greater than the other two. Too, there is opportunity for a revival of real Canadianism, and what I can do personally to bring about a realisation of the Empire part of Canadianism I am endeavouring to do.

May your society prosper. There is need for its efforts.

Personally I am a stamp collector, and I agree with a contribution or suggestion of one writer that the magazine devote two pages to stamps. As an Empire publication, naturally it would deal with Empire issues. It would, I think, prove of interest to many, and it is really remarkable how much one learns through collecting Empire issues.

In connection with your story of Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, you have allowed one grievous error to creep in. You say that it was while in Boston that he invented the telephone. The conception of the telephone came to him while he was visiting his old home, Tutela Heights, near Brantford (this city); while yet a voter in this political riding, while still a British subject, he conceived the telephone.

I had the extreme pleasure of writing the history of the invention of the telephone for the official booklet issued when the Bell Memorial, commemorating the invention of the telephone in Brantford, was unveiled here, with Dr. Bell in attendance. I further had the pleasure of meeting him socially and in my profession, and secured from his own lips confirmation of Brantford's claim that the telephone was invented here.

Further, the first message sent over a telegraph line from one place to another was from Tutela Heights to Brantford. Hitherto all messages were sent through coils of wire within one room only. Then the first long distance message by telephone was between Brantford and Paris, Bell sending the message from Paris, it being received in Brantford by Bell's father. Not until after his return to Boston, after his patent specifications had been written out in Brantford and forwarded for record in the Patent Office, did he become a United States citizen.

The invention of the telephone is not a United States invention, but a British-Canadian one. If you desire proof of this, I can send you a copy of the booklet in question or photographs of the Bell Memorial, erected here at a cost of $45,000 and unveiled by the Governor-General of Canada. It is declared to be one of the finest sculptural conceptions in America, and was the work of a Canadian artist.—A. S. Whitaker, *The Expositor*, Brantford, Canada.

Motherless lambs having breakfast. Photo sent by Miss E. Simpson, Estancia "Guer Aike," Rio Gallegas, Patagonia, Argentine.

ORANGE WALK, BRITISH HONDURAS.—As I have lately become a Member of the Over-Seas Club, and my husband has been one for some time, we get two copies of "Overseas" monthly. I am writing to ask you if you could post mine to my little son, Master Eric Ely. We all enjoy it so much, reading it through from cover to cover (it is quite a part of my little daughter's school reading,

etc.), that we wish our boy to know it and enjoy it too. We hope ere long to make them both Members.

I have had the privilege of causing two friends to become Members, and I am waiting for the arrival of our new doctor and his wife to see what I can do for them.—Mrs. Florence M. Ely, Orange Walk, British Honduras.

AN ISLAND PARADISE. There is quite a strong branch in this minute island paradise, and we hope to take an active part. J. B. H. Roe, Aitutaki, Cook Islands.

WHALETOWN, B.C. It was a real treat to see the magazine again, and I am handing it round to various friends on the island, and hope it will bring in some new Members.—J. H. Phillips, Whaletown, B.C., Canada.

NOT A "CUSHY" JOB.—We are a good way from civilisation here, being on an irrigation settlement for the cultivation of fruit, but hope in four or five years' time to have a flourishing township ; but at the present time it is far from being a "cushy" job. J. Jeffreys Oswald, Cadell, River Murray, South Australia.

A STRANGER.—I am practically a stranger up in this part, but almost the first person I met was an Over-Seas Club Member by the name of Ingram.—Percy R. Howlett, The Sturgeon Lake Lumber Co., Ltd., Shellbrook, Sask., Canada.

FROM MEDICINE HAT. May I congratulate you on the growing excellence of the "Overseas" magazine. For any one who wishes to keep in touch with the affairs of our Empire I know of no better publication. Along with many others, I specially enjoy the editorial columns and the articles by Lady des Voeux. Miss Marie J. Goudie, The High School, Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada.

GOOD VALUE. The subscription to the Over-Seas Club is the best 10s. worth it is possible to get, and I am always looking forward to the arrival of "Overseas." Rev. R. M. Swan, The Mission House, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

A UNIVERSAL FELLOWSHIP. —Though I am a young Member, I already feel the great advantage of the membership, and the monthly journal is a book which should be found in the home of every Briton in any part of the world. I can see in the near future it will be the means of bringing about a universal fellowship, which I hope will be the case, if men will only fear God and realise what high ideals the British Empire stands for. — J. W. Lowe, "Hope Cottage," Hunslope, Bucks.

IN THE BUSH, PAPUA.—I am in the bush where it is impossible to secure new Members, as we are all Members of Over-Seas. There are only six of us and their homes are scattered.—A. H. Burden, Manu Manu Saw Mills, Port Moresby, Papua.

TEACHING GEOGRAPHY.— With regard to the magazine, may I suggest, if possible, the

"Off to the bees." Miss K. Orpen and her partner in bee dress. Photo sent by Miss Orpen, St. Clair, P.O. Douglas, C.P., South Africa.

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publishing of maps of Britain and the various Dominions and Colonies, showing the principal towns, etc. This should in time help in developing a knowledge of the Empire, especially if a short article were written each month on some place on one of the maps.—A. D. Macgillivray, Maracaiba, Venezuela, South America.

[*Whenever space permits we try to have geographical articles with maps. We quite agree with our correspondent—"Overseas" is fully alive to the educational side of our work.*]

CONSTRUCTION MEN.—It is a great pleasure to me when the little magazine comes every month. It keeps one in touch with the Old Country better than anything else in the magazine line. There is something so homey about it, which is much appreciated by us construction men, who sometimes lead rather a rough life.—John Keable, Canadian National Railways, Beynon, Alberta, Canada.

THE HELPING HAND.—I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude for the assistance I was given by the staff at the Club when hard pressed in London, in the matter of sleeping accommodation for just one night whilst on my way to Liverpool from the south of England.

You may rest assured I shall do my utmost to swell the membership of the Club as a slight return for the assistance rendered me.—P. W. Lane, W. A. L. & T. Co., Ltd., Accra, Gold Coast, British West Africa.

"A GOODLY HERITAGE."—The magazine is much appreciated here, and is read from cover to cover by myself and my family. It is interesting to hear of the places in so many parts of the world where this booklet penetrates, and in some cases it is pathetic to read of the lonely lives led by some of your readers. In this part of the world we enjoy a good bracing climate, and we also have very beautiful surroundings. I look out over mountain, ocean and harbour, all lovely in our clear atmosphere ; and I can say with the Psalmist, "Truly the lines have fallen with me in pleasant places, yea, I have a goodly heritage."—Mrs. C. J. Sutherland, 21, Sheen Street, Roslyn, Dunedin, New Zealand.

[*Photo: London News Agency Photo, Ltd.*

The Prince of Wales in his Rolls-Royce car standing up to acknowledge the cheers of the spectators on the occasion of his recent visit to Liverpool.

By A. St. John Adcock

My Month's Reading.

PROBABLY it is true that if you scratch a Russian you find a Tartar ; but it is certainly and demonstrably true that you cannot scratch London anywhere—not even in its most uncompromisingly businesslike places—without disturbing some old romance. You can't find a more unpromising area than Smithfield Market, for instance, especially in the mornings, when all the ground in and around the market is congested with butchers' carts and alive with unromantic men shoving trolleys piled high with raw meat, or carrying corpses of animals on their backs. Yet here is the very spot where kings and knights and beautiful ladies used to gather in old days and hold tournament ; here is where Wat Tyler came with his motley army to negotiate with his youthful monarch and with that Lord Mayor who rather treacherously stabbed him during the proceedings, and so ended his rebellion ; here the martyrs were burned, and here, during the same period and later, the district was crowded and uproarious with the annual saturnalia of Bartholomew Fair. Enough history and romance is associated with this single patch of earth to fill a good-sized volume of itself.

It is so with every other part of London, and especially so with those parts that have risen along the banks of the Thames to which Sir Joseph Broodbank devotes the two large and handsome volumes of his "History of the Port of London." Sir Joseph did not set out with any prejudice in favour of romance ; his main concern is with hard facts, and, particularly in his second volume, he is careful to supply practical details about the building of docks and the cost of them, with statistics of the amount of trade done and the difficulties with labour. He won't go out of his way to say anything of that wharf (wasn't it somewhere about Dowgate ?) where once upon a time

"Chaucer's pen
Moved over bills of lading."

In writing of Puddle Dock he does not tell you that Shakespeare and his contemporary dramatists and actors were pretty certainly in the habit of taking boat there and being ferried across to Bankside on their way to the Globe Theatre ; and though he tells you that Execution Dock was the place where pirates were hung in chains, he does not give colour to the statement by adding that here the

My Month's Reading.

regrettable incident occurred that put a period to the careers of the most glamorous Captain Kidd and some of his followers.

He gives nearly all such picturesque matters the go-by ; yet, in spite of this reticence, his pages are steeped in old and new romance. It could not be otherwise, for the Thames from Westminster down to the sea, to say nothing of its upper reaches, is as gloriously romantic as any river that ever ran through a fairy tale. Take him in his own practical mood—and there is something eminently satisfying in his conscientious determination not to go beyond the evidence—and for any one who knows anything of London all his pictures of riverside life, as it was before and in early centuries after the coming of the Romans, are extraordinarily fascinating. Here is what he says of the Port of London under Roman rule :—

"No direct evidence exists of quays or warehouses. The best authorities agree that the earliest site of the Roman settlers was on the high ground between the Walbrook and the Fleet streams. It would be obviously convenient that the warehouses should be on the Thames-side as near high-water mark as possible. But there would also be advantage in bringing craft up such channels as the Walbrook. Vessels would be more sheltered there and freer from the influences of the running stream of the Thames to allow work to be carried on. There is evidence that this method was adopted, as the remains of a vessel were found in the course of the Walbrook when Old Broad Street was reconstructed. It appears unlikely that there were any quays, either of stone or timber, in the Thames where vessels could discharge and load. The usual method of the Romans was to extend a mole or jetty into deep water. While this was practicable in the tideless Mediterranean, which for the purpose may be considered a vast dock, it was not practicable on a tidal river where there is wide variation every six hours. It seems probable, therefore, that vessels were either moored in the Thames and their cargoes brought from the shore or sent there by boat, or they were beached alongside the warehouses on the Thames side, the smaller vessels going up the Walbrook or Fleet with the flowing tide and beached there for discharging or loading."

The first landing place in London of which there is any written record is Billingsgate. There exists a tenth-century document containing "the regulations of Ethelred for the tolls chargeable at Billingsgate," which directed that "boats coming to the wharf paid one halfpenny each, and sailing boats paid one penny. Vessels lying at the wharf paid fourpence. For a ship with timber, one log was taken as toll."

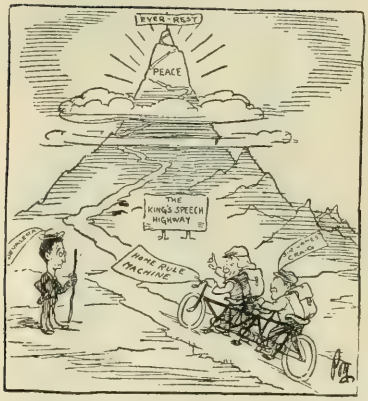
By this date, we are told, Walbrook would be inaccessible to the larger Continental vessels, and "from time to time small hithes were constructed where vessels could lie on the shore as the tide went down and the cargoes could be discharged at leisure. These hithes were not docks in the modern sense, though some of them were eventually called docks, such as Puddle Dock and Dowgate Dock. They consisted either of projecting wooden piers enclosing an area of foreshore accessible towards high water,

(Continued on page 89.)

THE CHAPERON (MISS COLUMBIA) AND THE NEGLECTED LEAGUE.
From the Detroit *News*.

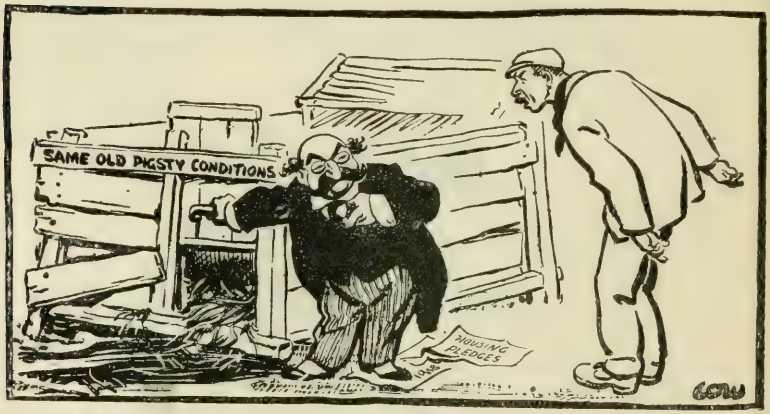
JOHN BULL'S WORLD PEACE PROPAGANDA PROGRESSES.
"We'll all go together."
From the Montreal *Star*.

FULL SPEED AHEAD.
From the London *Star*.



David: "Come on, join the expedition. It will take three to pedal this bike to the top!"
"Poy," in the London *Evening News*.

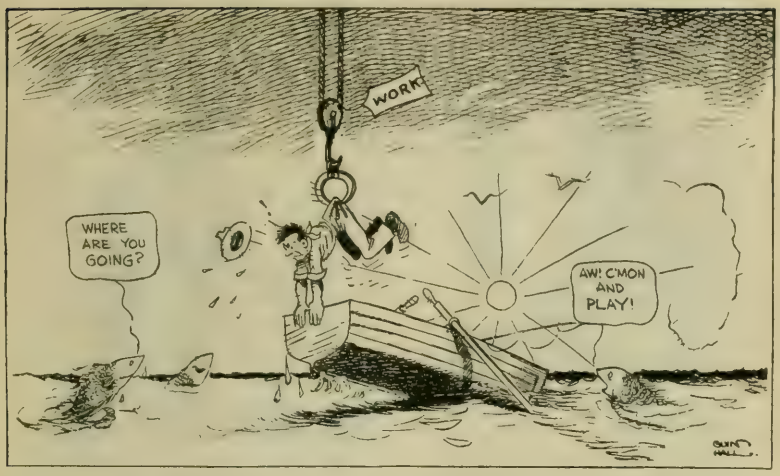
John: "These seeds King George planted are coming on well."
Jack Walker, in the London *Daily Graphic*.



"Homes for Heroes."

"To let them come from the horrible water-logged trenches to something little better than a pigsty here would be indeed criminal on our part."—Mr. Walter Long in 1916.

From the London *Star*.

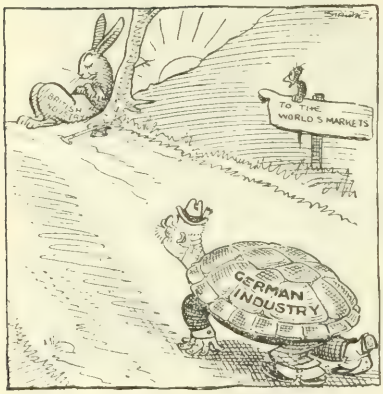


THE FEELING THAT COMES AT THE END OF A VACATION.
From the Chicago *Daily News*.

She: "Will he bite?"
He: "Not if ye gimme that orange."
From New York *Life*.

A new king, oil, comes to take the throne so long held by King Coal.
From the Dayton (Ohio) *News.*

PUT HIM ON A REAL JOB.
From the New York *Evening News.*



THE HERR AND THE HARE.
Strube, in the London *Daily Express.*

"YES DEAR"
"EXCELLENT IDEA THIS "SALARIES FOR WIVES AND CHILDREN" - WE MUST ADOPT IT WHEN WE GET MARRIED, EH?
WIFE
DAUGHTERS
SONS
THE GANG OF FOUR

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.
Jack Walker, in the London *Daily Graphic.*

(Continued from page 84.)

or of cuttings into the foreshore, the sides being piled to prevent the surrounding soil slipping in. Warehouses were built round the sides of the quay so formed."

Queenhithe, which still remains with us, was one of the earliest of these harbours. Considerable developments of the port took place under Canute and Norman William, and so, in the vivid panorama Sir Joseph's chapters unfold, you see it growing through the centuries, as its traffic increases, until it has become the vast and complex organisation that it is to-day. Even as late as Elizabethan times, though there was then no lack of hithes and wharves between Blackfriars and the Tower, the river was still a silvery stream, and Temple Gardens were not the only land that lay green along its borders. "The first mention of a dock on the Thames as it is understood to-day appears in Charles II.'s reign. Pepys refers to it in his diary under date of January 15th, 1661, when he relates that he went by water to Blackwall and viewed the dock and the new wet dock 'and a brave new merchantman which is to be launched shortly.'" This dock was later absorbed in the Brunswick Dock, built at Blackwall in 1789.

It was no easy matter to reconcile the conflicting interests of the various dock companies, of lightermen, watermen, wharfingers, and other river monopolies so as to bring them all under the Port of London Authority, and the Act that established the Authority in 1908 was not got through without opposition. There was the usual objection that it was a socialistic step, and would be "inimical to private enterprise and traders generally," but you have only to read this notable record of the ill-regulated state of things before its formation and what it has accomplished since to know that all such fears were groundless. We have had to wait a long while for a history of the greatest port not merely of England or the Empire, but of the world, and we have it here from its remotest beginnings down to the difficult years of the War and after, and Sir Joseph has done it all with a care and thoroughness that make his book an entertaining story for average readers, and an authoritative and permanent chronicle of the inner workings of the Port for all who are concerned with its business. The numerous maps and illustrations in colour and black and white add materially to its interest and usefulness.

SOME BOOKS OF THE MONTH.—General Literature: "History of the Port of London," by Sir Joseph G. Broodbank. Illustrated. £3 3s. (Daniel O'Connor.) "Memoirs of a Clubman," by G. B. Burgin. 16s. (Hutchinson.) "Moltke," by Lieut.-Colonel F. E. Whitton. 18s. (Constable.) "Tahiti," by George Calderon. (Grant Richards.) "Makers of the New World," by One Who Knows Them. 7s. 6d. (Cassell.) Fiction: "The Grave Impertinence," by Charles Marriott. 8s. 6d. (Hutchinson.) "The Master of Man," by Sir Hall Caine. 6s. (Heinemann.) "Renewal," by M. E. Francis. 8s. 6d. (Allen & Unwin.) "The Come Back," by Carolyn Wells. 8s. 6d. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

"Overseas" Editorial Rooms,
London.

News from Head-quarters.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League will be held in the Club Rooms at General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2, on September 19th, 1921, at 5 p.m., to authorise the Central Council to petition His Majesty the King for the grant of a Charter of Incorporation.

The following resolution will be submitted to the meeting :—

> "That this meeting of Members of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League authorises and directs the Central Council to petition His Majesty the King for the grant of a Charter in the terms of the draft Charter submitted to this meeting, and authorises John Evelyn Leslie Wrench, the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir Owen Philipps, Sir Ernest Woodford Birch, and Frederick William Hayne to sign on behalf of the Central Council the Petition to His Majesty, the draft of which is now submitted to this meeting."

Copies of the Petition and the draft Charter are available at Headquarters, and will be sent to Members upon written application to the Secretary at the above address.

* * * * *

MEMBERSHIP PROSPECTS.—As you will note from the Overseas Tree (page 72), we are a little more than half-way towards our goal of 10,000 new Members before December 31st next. If only 5,000 readers would each send in one new Member we should do the trick. The trouble is that all the work is done by about 20 per cent. of our friends overseas instead of every Member lending a hand.

* * * * *

A NICE SURPRISE.—The kind of letter we like to receive these hot days in London is one that came to hand from Mrs. Morris, our H.C.S. in Buenos Aires, forwarding no less than eight Life Members, obtained through the efforts of our true friend Mr. David Hogg, of Bolivar 236, Buenos Aires. Mr. Hogg has shown his belief in our cause by enrolling the following members of his family and friends : —Mr. Frederick H. Mathews, Mrs. A. W. B. Mathews, Miss Evelyn Grace Hogg, Miss Sylvia Agnes Hogg, Mr. Sydney D. Hogg, Mr. Edward T. Hogg, Mrs. Grace S. K. Hogg, Mrs. M. I. H. de Ruffier.

Words fail to express our appreciation. Enrolling Life Members is one of the very best ways of furthering our cause.

OVERSEAS

News from Head-quarters.

TWO DELIGHTFUL LETTERS.—Other delightful surprises we got from South America from the patriotic British community there were a batch of thirty-one new Members from Rancagua, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Geoffrey St. Aubyn and Mr. T. H. Butler, and ten new Members from the staff of the Anglo-South American Bank of Valparaiso, thanks to Mr. H. G. Smith.

Mr. Smith has shown what can be done with enthusiasm in one Bank. There must be a thousand or two Members of the Over-Seas Club in the banking profession. Cannot they set about enrolling all their colleagues and follow Mr. Smith's example?

* * * * *

OTTAWA CITIZEN'S KIND WORDS.—The *Ottawa Citizen*, one of the leading papers in Canada, devoted a leading article the other day to the Over-Seas Club cause and to "Overseas." In the following gracious terms it referred to our magazine and our work, words which we appreciate very much :—

> "There is nothing of the strident imperialist spirit in 'Overseas,' and happily its founder and editor does not seem to preach preferential tariffism as essential to the bonds of kinship among British people. The Members' creed is as follows :
>
> "'Believing the British Empire to stand for justice, freedom, order and good government, we pledge ourselves, as citizens of the British Commonwealth of nations, to maintain the heritage handed down to us by our fathers.'
>
> "Perhaps the name 'British league of nations,' so well applied by General Jan Christian Smuts, Premier of South Africa, may some day be adopted instead of British Empire or British Commonwealth. It would seem to mean more, especially from the overseas point of view. But, after all, it is the spirit that quickens ; and the spirit of 'Overseas' comes fresh and clean, as a welcome monthly visitor from the homeland."

* * * * *

1922 CALENDARS.—Will Members wishing to obtain copies of the "Overseas Calendar" for 1922 kindly send their requests to Miss Kathleen Hoult, Tan-y-Ffordd, Capel Moriah, Nr. Glan Conway, North Wales, who will be pleased to supply the calendars. The charge will be 2s. for the first copy, including postage, additional copies 1s. 6d. each, the money to go to the War Memorial.

* * * * *

OUR ANNUAL REPORT.—Our Annual Report for the year 1920 and List of Hon. Corresponding Secretaries is ready and will be sent to any Member who cares to ask for it.

* * * * *

A BARGAIN.—All those who are helping us with our Membership Big Push should realise that £1 paid now includes full membership privileges from October 1st, 1921, till December 31st, 1923. Surely a bargain.

E. W

OVERSEAS

News from Head-quarters.

OUR ROLL OF HONOUR.

[*Here is the O.S. Roll of Honour this month, containing the names of a number of those kind friends who have rendered conspicuous service to our cause. Is your town on the list?*]

LISMORE, NEW SOUTH WALES.—Our untiring friend Mr. W. F. Oakes is still at it, and is carrying on a great membership "push" on his own account. The last four Members just to hand, including one Life Member, bring his total up to eighty-one. He will soon reach his century. If only we had fifty Mr. Oakeses!

CHILDERS, QUEENSLAND.—Splendid news is just to hand—the kind of thing we like on those hot tiring days we have been suffering from. Mr. S. W. Vivian Williams sends us along no less than thirty-four new Members, being the number obtained locally in one month. What have one or two of the larger centres of Queensland got to say who write complaining that it is impossible to obtain Members for our cause? Getting Members depends entirely on the amount of conviction possessed by the getter! If he really believes he can get them he nearly always does; the trouble with so many people is a lack of confidence in themselves.

ANTOFAGASTA, CHILE.—A nice batch of renewals from Captain J. R. Nicolson, Casilla 950.

SFAX, TUNISIA.—Thirty-five renewals from our H.C.S., Mr. W. Leonardi, of Sfax.

TIENTSIN, CHINA.—Branch is going strong. We have lately received fifty-seven renewals from Mr. T. W. Pollock, 31, Meadows Road, the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. We are delighted to see that our good friends at Tientsin keep the old flag flying.

ALLAN, SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA.—Several renewals from Mr. G. S. Chalk, of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—Fifty-eight renewal subscriptions and several new Members from our good friend Mr. J. H. Cargill, M.B.E., of Messrs. Cargill, Cargill and Dunn. We have just had the pleasure of greeting Mr. Cargill personally at Headquarters, and he promises a Jamaica "big push" this autumn.

NEGRITOS, PAITA, PERU, is a very far cry to most of us, but we have some splendid friends there. Thirty-seven renewal subscriptions are to hand from Mr. G. W. Brake, our H.C.S., of the London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.

CEBU, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—A further batch of new Members and renewals from Mr. P. Millar, our H.C.S., of Cebu.

TABORA, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, EAST AFRICA.—Mr. R. H. Hume, c/o Post Office, sends us six new Members, including several Government employees and members of the staffs of the various Banks.

HUELVA, SPAIN.—Mr. Trevor Bright, c/o Zafra Railway Co., is a very old friend, and forwards us a nice batch of renewals. We are glad to see that the O.S. cause is still kept in mind by the British Colony.

ALGIERS has long been an active O.S. centre. Our good friend Mr. E. B. Turner sends some thirty renewals and new Members.

LODZ, POLAND.—A part of the world we do not often hear from. We were delighted to receive several new Members from Mr. W. D. McAfee, of the United Baltic Corporation, Piotrkowska 139.

ROSMEAD, CAPE PROVINCE, SOUTH AFRICA.—Mr. A. L. Wainwright, "Littlego," Jacht Poort Siding, sends us a batch of new Members.

OVERSEAS

News from Head-quarters.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.—For some time our cause seemed to be stagnating at Shanghai prior to the receipt of twelve new Members among the staff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, forwarded to us by our good friend Mr. R. L. Moncrieff. We hope that Mr. Moncrieff's enthusiasm will spread to some of the other local residents.

BARCELONA, SPAIN.—Half a dozen new Members and renewals respectively from our representative, Mr. H. G. Holman, of Plaza Cataluna 2.

SMYRNA, ASIA MINOR.—O.S. interests are in very good hands, as evidenced by a batch of ten Members to hand from our H.C.S., Mr. C. Hadkinson, of the Northern Assurance Co.

BUENOS AIRES.—Mr. R. A. Norton, 46, Reconquista, sends us a nice batch of new Members.

MAURITIUS.—Several new Members are forwarded by Mr. R. E. Hart, Phœnix.

HAIFA, PALESTINE, has now the strongest O.S. centre in the Mandated Territory, thanks to the efforts of our good friends. Four new Members are forwarded by Mr. C. Innes, Audit Department, Palestine Railways.

SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS, REPUBLIC OF DOMINICA, an unknown place to most of us, contributes six new Members, thanks to the efforts of Mrs. Thomas J. Steel.

NEW PLYMOUTH, NEW ZEALAND.—Half a dozen Members from that warm supporter of our cause Miss M. St. G. Hammond, Lands and Survey Department.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.—A batch of Members from our old friend Mr. C. R. Steer, C.B.E., including the Premier of Newfoundland, the Hon. R. A. Squires.

LE HAVRE, FRANCE.—A continuous stream of new Members from Mr. St. Ives Finn, 8, Rue St. Julien, our H.C.S. The latest recruit he forwards is the British Vice-Consul, Mr. J. Preston Beecher.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, U.S.A.—Several new Members from Mr. Bertrand L. Twinn, of 17, Mayflower Street. It is hoped to form a Branch of the Over-Seas Club there before long.

STRATFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA.—His Honour Judge J. A. Barron forwards the name of Mr. E. Duthie, Manager of the Stratford Branch of the Bank of Montreal. A very welcome new friend.

PARIS, FRANCE.—Miss Redfern, 72, Avenue de Verdun, Bois Colombes, Hon. Treasurer of the Branch, forwards a splendid batch of seventeen new applications. Among others are those of the Rev. F. A. Cardew and Mrs. Cardew, and Sir Cecil Barclay. We are delighted to think that our Paris membership is growing so steadily.

TANANARIVE, MADAGASCAR.—A splendid batch of renewals from Mr. O. A. Ritter, our H.C.S. We are delighted to notice that we are so well represented among the small British colony.

MOULMEIN, BURMA.—Our old friend Mr. Charles W. Law, Moung Shway Thwin, sends us six new Members.

PONDICHERRY, INDIA.—Captain H. G. Tranchell, H.B.M. Consul, has just joined and forwards another new Member. Pondicherry is a little French outpost in India — a relic of the bygone French-Indian possessions.

BROOME, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—From Mr. C. C. Manners, our H.C.S. at that remote place in the Never-never Land, come eight renewals and three new Members.

OVERSEAS

News from Head-quarters.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, is one of the lesser known parts of the Empire, but our good friend Mr. F. W. Ross, our Corresponding Secretary, sends us three new Members, all of whom, by the way, were born north of the Tweed ! I wonder how many Scottish Members we possess. It must be a goodly contingent.

CATANIA, SICILY.—Our H.C.S., Mr. Cyril G. Brown, c/o Messrs. N. G. Di Martino & Co., Piazza Duca di Genova 18, Catania, who represents us in the eastern section of the island, sends us a nice batch of new Members from Catania, and is now turning his attention to Messina. All good wishes to him !

APIA, SAMOA.—We are glad to hear from our old friend Mr. G. E. L. Westbrook that our membership there is now 140, and the Branch is going strong. It took an active part in entertaining the New Zealand Government party which recently were at Apia, and also when Lord Jellicoe paid his visit.

LIVERPOOL continues to go ahead. At a recent dance given by the local Committee at the Midland-Adelphi Hotel there was an attendance of over 250 people. All visiting Members from overseas are particularly asked to visit the Branch premises at 2, Bold Street.

STRATHFIELD, NEW SOUTH WALES, has long been a good O.S. centre. Ten renewal subscriptions to hand from our H.C.S., Miss Mary Rose, of the Rectory, Strathfield.

PORT SAID, EGYPT.—Mr. H. Leach, c/o Messrs. Worms & Co., sends us half-a-dozen new Members.

LADYSMITH, NATAL.—Five welcome new friends from Mr. L. B. Biggs, c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., a Life Member of our Society.

CHILLAN, CHILE.—Four new Members from Mr. H. Gillings, of the Anglo-South American Bank, who were very welcome.

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, SOUTH AMERICA.—Several new Members forwarded through Mr. G. F. Ibbott, of the British Bank of South America.

MARACAIBO, VENEZUELA, SOUTH AMERICA.—Dr. S. Robinson, who has since returned to Sydney, N.S.W., has certainly done his share in the "big push" and forwards six new Members from among his friends on the staff of the British Controlled Oilfields, Ltd., of Maracaibo.

MENDOZA, ARGENTINE.—Four new Members through our H.C.S., the Rev. J. Y. Mills, Anglican Church.

WONDAI, QUEENSLAND.—Several new Members and renewals from Mr. G. D. Griffith, P.O. Box 36, Secretary of our Wondai Branch.

GORE, NEW ZEALAND.—Several new Members from Mr. D. M. Cochrane, Holland's Building, Mersey Street.

KUALA LUMPUR, F.M.S.—A batch of new Members from our H.C.S., Mr. J. H. Sansom, c/o Messrs. A. C. Harper & Co., Ltd.

NELSON, NEW ZEALAND.—Several renewals through the Rev. F. Pring Rowe, All Saints' Vicarage, our H.C.S.

CONCEPCION, CHILE.—A batch of renewals from our H.C.S., Mr. F. B. Norton, of the English Club.

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.—A batch of new Members from our good friend Mr. R. Eastway, 330, George Street.

[*Wouldn't you like to see your district on our Roll of Honour? You can put it there if you will.*]

Members can have one free insertion in our Members' Exchange pages each year.

Members' Exchange.

ACCOMMODATION. — Lady having charming old world residence (modernised) desires paying guests. Five and a half acres grounds. Delightful river frontage. Tennis, boating, fishing, golf in neighbourhood. Twelve miles from London. *En pension*, £4 4s. Also unfurnished rooms. Terms on application. Accommodation for cars. Telephone : Sunbury-on-Thames 68. Reference from Mr. Wrench.—Miss Hargan, Orchard House.

FRANCE.—" My wife and I would like to have one or two paying guests in our villa from among the Members of the O.S.C. It is in a unique situation on the coast, within a short distance of Cannes, Nice and Monte Carlo, with a fine garden and verandah, and with perfect sea bathing only three minutes from the house, so that it is attractive all the year round. Terms four guineas weekly and references exchanged."—Douglas W. Thorburn, Villa Martha, Cap d'Antibes, A/M., France.

BOURNEMOUTH.—" Home on leave ! Two Members from overseas offer to share their cosy home with any temporary visitor to Bournemouth. Week-end 30s. ; per week 3 guineas."—Write Mrs. Hyde, 75, Christchurch Road, Boscombe, Hants.

AGRICULTURE.—Rupert Brunning, Dookie Agricultural College, Dookie, Victoria, Australia.—" I am about to engage in pastoral and agricultural pursuits in this State. I would desire to correspond with sheep and cattle men in the Argentine and in South Africa relative to the prospects, breeds of sheep and cattle, etc., in those countries, also with some Friesian cattle breeders in the United States, with the idea of proving the superiority of that breed for milk production."

BACK NUMBERS OF "OVERSEAS."—Mr. M. E. Cooke, Maligatenne Estate, Veyangoda, Ceylon, is still in need of the following numbers of "Overseas" :—January to June, 1916 ; October, 1916 ; January, 1919 ; September and October, 1919. Will any Member who has spare copies of these numbers kindly forward same to him ?

D. Colquhoun Smith, Malun Rice Mill, A. Road, Mandalay, Upper Burma.—" I am anxious to receive March, 1921, 'Overseas.' Will Members kindly help me ? "

M. W. Poley, 82, Tennyson Street, Napier, New Zealand.—" I would like to receive the following numbers of 'Overseas' from any Member who has duplicates : March, April, May, June, and July, 1920."

CHANGES OF ADDRESSES. — George E. Spinks, British Vice-Consulate, Apartado Num. 23, Jerez de la Frontera, Spain.—" As I shall not be returning here, I would like you to put a notice in the Club magazine asking my various friends to address their letters to me care of the Club."

CORRESPONDENCE REQUIRED.—" Janey Canuck," c/o "Overseas," would like to correspond with other Members and exchange postcards and snaps. Has travelled extensively in Canada and the United States.

Miss Lillie Morgan, Ellis Hospital Training School, Schenectady, N.Y.,

OVERSEAS

Members' Exchange.

U.S.A., would like to correspond with a country Member in the Old Country.

Rore John Josephs, c/o The Victoria League, Auckland, New Zealand. —New Zealander wishes to correspond with Members of both sexes in Great Britain and Ireland. Interested in stamp collecting, photography, education, etc.

Miss Jessie L. Brehaut, 6,139, Larchwood Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.—"I would like to correspond with fellow-Members and exchange postcards."

Miss Adeline E. Kriel, "The Falls," Barkly East, Cape, South Africa, wishes to correspond with Members in any parts of the world, especially Canada, Italy, France, and Wales.

Miss G. Stott, Cemetery Road, Ipswich, Queensland, Australia, wishes to correspond with Members in all parts of the world.

COMMERCIAL. — C. F. Gardiner, The Over-Seas Club, General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C. 2.—"I have just started a commercial college, and shall be glad to be put in touch with any Members making inquiries in this direction. We specialise in coaching for the Chartered Institute of Secretaries examinations and the examinations held by the Accountants' Institutes. Besides these, we prepare for the London Chamber of Commerce and the Institute of Bankers examinations, and give tuition in book-keeping, marine insurance company and commercial law. I shall be pleased to forward my prospectus and give any advice to inquirers you may be able to introduce to me."

EXCHANGE OF STAMPS.—Geo. A. Bray, 1,147, Old Esquimalt Road, B.C., Canada.—"I have many Canadian, Newfoundland, and United States stamps for exchange. Basis Gibbons'."

Mrs. T. L. Udal, "Uvedale," Esperanza, Natal, South Africa.—"I must take this opportunity of asking all stamp-collecting readers to kindly exchange stamps with me. I need all countries but European, and can give old South African Colonials and Union stamps in exchange."

Major C. F. J. Balloway, 17, Park Place, Cardiff, Wales.—"If any Members want Persian stamps, I will be pleased to correspond. I have also at home a large quantity of duplicates of other countries, both stamps and entires."

Major G. V. Lansell, J.P., "Denderah," Bendigo, Victoria, Australia. —"Could you insert a notice to the effect that my kiddies are keen stamp collectors and would be very pleased to receive stamps from all parts of the world?"

A. W. E., Box 1, Rouxville, O.F.S., South Africa, is desirous of exchanging stamps. Wants any kind, but not more than two in duplicate and higher value preferable. Would give Z.A.R. revenues or postage in exchange according to wish.

Harold H. McNeil, P.O. Box 893, Johannesburg, South Africa.—"I should like to exchange South African, Rhodesian and other British Colonials, etc., for stamps of British Colonies. West Indian, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Mespot and other occupation, Straits Settlements, New Zealand, particularly required. Basis of exchange Stanley Gibbons'. I would also be prepared to exchange for stamps of the above colonies photos of interesting parts of this country to any one who is not a stamp collector, but who is interested in photography."

Mr. H. C. P. Crees, "Errolton," Ayr, North Queensland, Australia, could exchange Australian Colonies (obsolete issues), also Commonwealth issues, including Kangaroo issues, with other Members, for foreign stamps and war stamps.

ENVELOPES.—Miss I. M. Mackenzie, Serviceton, Victoria, Australia. —"I should be very glad to receive from any other Members crested envelopes or crested notepaper of any public schools for either boys or girls

in all parts of the Empire in exchange for crests of Victorian public schools or Australian postage stamps."

Members' Exchange.

ESPERANTO.—Miss S. Cramer, Fort Johnston, Nyasaland, B.E.A.—"I am learning Esperanto, and would be glad to receive letters from some Esperanto Members—if possible not English-speaking ones—and ordinary correspondence from a Member living in my native town of Kinsale, co. Cork, Ireland."

FRENCH.—P. Micaleff, 90, "Le Levant," 136, Rue Franque, Smyrna, Asia Minor.—"A Member desires to correspond in French, getting replies in English, or *vice versa*, regarding social and political questions."

FARM WORKER WANTED.—"I want a man to work a farm in Alberta, Canada. Must be used to cattle and horses and a good milker. Wages $300 a year and board. We would have nothing much for a man to do in the winter who could not milk. He would have to pay his own passage out and come to Viking Station on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. My farm is about two miles west of town, white house, green roof."—H. E. Jackson, Viking, Alberta, Canada.

INFORMATION REQUIRED.—C. L. Richardson, Mayfair Golf and Country Club, 605, Agency Building, Edmonton, Alta., Canada.—"I shall be glad if you will publish for the information of Members of the Over-Seas Club a request that they state if there is any form of plant life known to be obnoxious to mosquitoes. The idea underlying this request is that such a plant might be planted in and around a golf course where mosquitoes are a plague at one season of the year, which is in the months of June and July in Western Canada."

LONELINESS.—Alan George May, P.O. Box 1069, Wenatchee, State of Washington, U.S.A.—"Although I have been living here for approximately three years now, I still feel somewhat lonely, and should very much like to get into touch with other Members in any part of the world, and would be delighted to inform any others as to the possibilities in this district, which, as you may know, is the largest and best apple-producing valley in the world.

"In spite of the fact that this valley is only about 200 miles from the Canadian border, there are very few British residents here, and seeing so very few Britishers and getting only a few letters from the Old Country each month, it gives one a longing to hear from other British subjects in other parts."

Miss F. G. Shaw, c/o Mrs. Leao, Maceio, Etat d'Algoas, Brazil, South America.—"I should be so glad to get in touch with any Member who is lonely, a man by preference. Our mails only go out every fortnight here, so you can imagine how one looks for letters."

Mrs. Higham, cr. Glenhuntly Road and Hopetoun Street, Elsternwick, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.—"I would be pleased to exchange correspondence with Members who are invalided and Members who live in lonely out-back places, particularly North-west Territories, Canada."

Mrs. Ellen Septembre, 127, Chemin Dupuch, St. Aug., Bordeaux.—"Lady from overseas settled at Bordeaux (France) would very much like to get into touch with an English lady living in the same town."

C. F. I., c/o Over-Seas Club, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.—"I am a young war widow, and being rather lonely, would be glad to receive letters from other Members in any part of the world."

LOST TRAILS.—"Forty years ago my namesake, or, as they say in Scotland, 'the man I was called after,' left Glasgow or Paisley for New South Wales. To this day nothing has been heard of him, and I am anxious to obtain information with regard to his whereabouts. Can any Member help?"—Gervis Close, c/o Over-Seas Club.

OVERSEAS

Members' Exchange

MUSIC.—G. M. Naidoo, 66, South Union Street, Port Elizabeth, C.P., South Africa.—"I would like to get into touch with Members in all parts of the world interested in music, etc."

NATURE STUDY.—G. Weindorfer, Cradle Valley, Via Moina, Tasmania.—"I would be pleased to correspond with lady or gentleman Members in other parts of the world about nature study, in particular plant and animal life."

NEWSPAPERS REQUIRED.—Howard P. Evans, Room 502, C.P.R., Windsor Street Station, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.—"Will some kind Johannesburg reader please mail me a copy of the *South African Pictorial*? I shall be pleased to reciprocate by sending on a few local newspapers upon receipt of address."

Mrs. I. M. Higham, stationer, bookseller, and newsagent, cr. Hopetoun Street and Glenhuntley Road, Elsternwick, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.—"I would be so glad if you would insert a notice to the effect that Members could procure Australian papers, magazines, etc., from me."

PHOTOGRAPHS.—E. D. Evans, National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., Port Louis, Mauritius.—"I desire to correspond with Members in all parts of the world with a view to exchanging photos of general interest."

PROSPECTS OVERSEAS.—W. Brookes, Box 214, Manila, P.I.—"Member wishes to know what prospects there are for auditors (uncertified) in British West Indies. Twenty years' experience in private and public auditing work."

A. Gamble, Navan, Ireland, would like to hear why so many apparently good farms with buildings (judging by descriptions) are listed for sale in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at prices which seem very low in comparison to Ontario and Western Canada. "Is the average farm well worked, level, and of good quality? Are the average buildings in a good state of repair? Is the climate one of extremes, as I have heard? Why apparently so little live stock kept? General particulars would oblige."

Mrs. A. H. Davies, Casa Cony, Funchal, Madeira, Africa, would like to get in touch with a Member settled in Gippsland, South Australia, who would give detailed information on how to settle there, and the cost of living generally.

C. C. V. Gandon, Engineer and Manager, Ottoman Gas Company, Ltd., Smyrna, would be very glad to have information on farming, etc., in Gippsland, Australia.

"Englishwoman," London.—"Can any fellow-Member tell me if there is a lonely neglected spot overseas where the services of a female as instructress, guide, and helper would be appreciated?"

A. A. Lawrie, Olongora, P.O. Njoro, Kenya Colony, East Africa.—"I hope I may be communicated with by any Members who have interests in this country or who are desirous of any information from this promising young colony, the soil of which so far has barely been scraped. I shall deem it a pleasure to do what I can for any inquirer."

Miss M. E. Botterell, Pendennis, Hemet, California, U.S.A.—"I would so much like to hear from some one in South America, especially any one farming. I have a great desire to go South some day. South America is rather a big order, but all parts of it are interesting."

Clifford A. Langridge, Namasi Estate, Mikalongwe, P.O., Nyasaland, Africa.—"Any inquiries regarding this part of Nyasaland I shall be delighted to answer to any Member at any time."

W. A. Poole, Poste Restante, Auckland, New Zealand.—"After twenty years' residence in South Africa it is possible that my views regarding the two countries" (New Zealand and South Africa) "may at a later date be of some assistance and interest to readers of our incomparable magazine."

The object of the Overseas Trade Bureau is to develop British Empire Trade. The free service of this Department is at the disposal of Members and genuine trade enquiries are welcomed. A number of the enquiries we have received during the past month are printed below. Members wishing to avail themselves of the service of the Bureau should send their enquiries to The Overseas Trade Bureau, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

Overseas Trade Bureau.

SILK FLUFF FOR COMMERCIAL USE.—"I enclose herewith part of the bloom of a plant which I found some time ago in this district whilst out shooting. There was just one plant in the vicinity, and growing on it were two pear-shaped pods which had burst and thrown out a quantity of this silk-like fluff. I have been in Rhodesia fourteen years, but have never come across any plant like this during my travels through the country. I want to know if the fluff would be of any use commercially and if you can find out for me. I collected the seed which was intermixed with the fluff."—Enquiry 2054, Rhodesia.

[*We had the silky fluff tested, but found it would be of no use for commercial purposes.*]

GARNET STUDDED ROCK.—"I am sending a small piece of garnet studded rock, and I should be so grateful if you could let me know whether this rock has any commercial value."—Enquiry 2055, Mexico.

[*We submitted the sample to a firm of consulting metallurgists and chemists, and found that it was of no commercial value.*]

BLANKETS FROM RAW WOOL.—"I should be obliged if you could put me into touch with manufacturers or agents of machinery for the manufacture of blankets from raw wool. I particularly want to find out the type of machinery necessary and the cost."—Enquiry 2056, Transvaal.

EUSTACE MILES FOODS.—"I want to get into touch with good firms in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Canada, etc., to manufacture, pack and sell some of the Eustace Miles foods—especially 'Emprote'—according to formulas that our company would supply, from ingredients of which some would be obtainable locally, while the bases would be supplied by our company. Any firm that applied to me would get full details."—Enquiry 2064, W.C. 2.

OPOSSUM SKINS.—"Can you favour me with the names and addresses of one or two good firms to whom I could write for prices of opossum skins? I have a brother in West Australia who has a large quantity and wishes to get best prices for them."—Enquiry 2057, Bournemouth.

CANADIAN CROSS-CUT SAW.—"Could you find out for me if I can get a Canadian style of cross-cut saw in London or England?"—Enquiry 2058, Yorks.

DRIED MILK POWDER.—"Can you put me into touch with the best makes of Dried Milk Powder?"—Enquiry 2059, C.P., South Africa.

AGENTS WANTED.—"I would like to get into touch with any one, preferably educated women, in any part of the world, who would sell raffia trimmed country hats. Very pretty and popular in London. Ideal for summer anywhere. Supplied wholesale."—Box 1872, c/o O.-S. Club.

Overseas Trade Bureau.

FANCY GOODS.—A keen business man (Fellow London Association of Accountants) with an established business, and salesman in all large British cities, is desirous of handling fancy goods, advertising novelties, etc., made in British Possessions. References to Members of Over-Seas Club, Solicitors and Bankers.—Enquiry 2049, London, S.E.

WAGGON WHEELS AND AXLES.—" We have for immediate disposal, at a very low figure, wheels and axles (for 29-inch gauge), also axle boxes and support frames from 100 five-ton coal waggons in perfect condition, and are anxious to get into touch with prospective purchasers in India or the East."—Enquiry 2006, Straits Settlements.

BUYING AGENT ON COMMISSION.—" I am prepared to buy on a commission basis any French or Continental goods. I specialise in all articles in connection with gentlemen's, ladies' and children's general outfitting, perfumery, toys, and anything else required. Wholesale only."—Enquiry 2050, Paris.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.—" Scotsman, many years resident in the West Indies, is desirous of getting into touch with firms requiring first-class representation. Advertiser has good commercial experience. Export and import, and can give excellent references."—Enquiry 2051, Barbados.

NEWFOUNDLAND TRADE.—" Young business man would like to act as wholesale agent or distributor in Newfoundland for British and Colonial grocery firms. Especially interested in fancy grocery lines. References."—Enquiry 2052, Newfoundland.

FOR SALE.—" Small well-cultivated Uganda rubber (Hevea (Para) plantation. Leasehold. Trees 6–10 years old. Healthy locality. Excellent coffee. Cotton district. Fifteen to twenty-two miles from Lake Port (Victoria). Good motor road. Drying shed and Bridge rubber machine. Shooting in neighbourhood. Buffalo and buck. Very advantageous terms."—Enquiry 2053, Cape Town.

CAPITALISTS.—" I wish you could advise me as to a means of getting in touch with capitalists with a view to submitting schemes for the forming of a company or private undertakings."—Enquiry 2060.

COFFIN WARES.—" I should be glad if you would put me into touch with makers of British made coffin wares of a high quality as I am going to take up the undertaker's business."—Enquiry 2063, British West Indies.

CHEMICALS.—" I have just formed a new company, combining several established interests, for the trade in chemicals, drugs, oils, spices, tar products, etc. We shall be in a specially good position to fill Colonial requirements of British and Continental manufactures, and we are also open to buy or sell on commission, Far Eastern, Indian, African and South American chemicals, drugs and connected products."—Enquiry 2042, London, E.C. 3.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—" I should be obliged if you would put me in touch with manufacturers of boys' clothing, etc., asking them to furnish as complete a list of prices as possible, also terms."—Enquiry 2047, U.S.A.

WIRE GAUZE MOSQUITO NETTING.—" Would you put me into touch with a firm supplying wire gauze mosquito netting."—Enquiry 2048, E. Africa.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE.—" I desire to get into touch with wholesale dealers in reproductions of antique furniture."—Enquiry 1155, Italy.

HATS.—Native woven hats of good shape and colours wanted for a London Shop. Enquiry 1872, c/o Over-Seas Club, London.

OVERSEAS

Overseas Employment Bureau

[The Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League merely acts as a medium of introduction, and cannot be held responsible for the accuracy of any of the announcements published.—Editor.]

Overseas Employment Bureau.

IRISHMAN, ex-officer, married, active and healthy, desires to go abroad ; for choice, Canada or U.S.A. Many years' experience in farm produce business, mixed farming, horticulture, dairy, poultry, machinery, building, and general estate management. Well educated. Some colonial experience. Excellent references and security.—*E.B. 1025.*

LADY seeks employment as assistant to engineer or architect in Tangiers or any part of Egypt preferred. Stenography and fluent French. Experienced tracer.—*E.B. 1035.*

LADY offers services in exchange for part-passage to South or East Africa. Companion, care of children, or secretarial duties. Good sailor.—*E.B. 1036.*

A LADY MEMBER desires a post, of any description, where one would not be tied to a desk. In London or anywhere in Egypt, India, North or South Africa, or California. Certain amount of fresh air and freedom essential. The seeker has a smattering of various qualifications, including speaking French, Italian and Spanish. Would do anything.—*E.B. 1037.*

LIFE MEMBER wishing to settle in California desires position of any kind for a start. Age 37. Good education, excellent character, steady, not afraid of work. Member Sons of St. George. Good mechanical, electrical and photographic knowledge. At present engaged as radio operator sailing out of San Francisco.—*E.B. 1038.*

MEMBER requires housekeeper for farm in Natal ; husband (ex-service man) to help with poultry keeping, gardening, etc. Near Pietermaritzburg.—*E.B. 1039.*

MASSEUSE, English, at present working in the Colonies, is anxious to obtain an appointment in an American hospital or sanatorium. Certificated in massage and medical electricity, I.S.T.M. Long experience in hospital and private cases. Four years' active service. Would American Members kindly advise or help?—*E.B. 1040.*

A SCOTSWOMAN, intending visiting the Far East for winter months, would chaperon or companion a lady who would cover expenses. Highest references.—*E.B. 1041.*

LADY DISPENSER, qualified assistant, with nursing experience, desires a post with doctor or hospital. London, provinces, or abroad. Small salary.—*E.B. 1042.*

"I AM TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE, and would like a post as secretary to a gentleman or firm abroad, preferably Central or South America, East or West Indies, India, or Rhodesia. I am an experienced shorthand-typist, accustomed to Billing machine work, card-index system of keeping accounts ; could look after a small telephone switchboard, and am thoroughly acquainted with general office routine. I am also resourceful and able to take the initiative if necessary, and would not mind a post that entailed some housekeeping or supervision on a farm, failing just what I wanted. I am rather ambitious, and want to get away from the Old Country, as there is very little chance of advancing at present."—*E.B. 1043.*

The League of the Empire and a Belgian City

The League of the Empire and a Belgian City.

HE battlefields in Belgium are sacred spots to British peoples all over the Empire. Its desolated towns should also have our sympathy, in that they stood between the enemy and our own homes.

Dixmude, now totally destroyed, is a spot in question. A charming place it was, situated on the River Yser in the midst of the richest of the Flanders meadows, and, therefore, a great butter and cheese marketing town.

Throughout its history—in its mercantile days, when, like some of our Cinque Ports, it was itself a seaport, equally as in later years—the Dixmudois have always taken infinite pride in their city and in its ancient and historical buildings, which, though more modest than the great halls of its neighbours of Ypres or Bruges, were yet in the details of their architecture even more exquisite. And to-day the plaint of the inhabitants is, not that they themselves are totally ruined, but that their town is no more—and that they have no remembrance of its history to pass on to their children.

Here the League of the Empire has most happily come in, and has brought them consolation. Dixmude had been the haunt of artists, and through Mr. Frank Brangwyn, R.A., the League has been able to gather together for them a beautiful collection of pictures of the town and neighbourhood taken in years before the War.

Mr. Brangwyn has himself given a number of his magnificent etchings and drawings, and in all about forty pictures have been obtained of the bridges, of the canal, of the Beguinage, of the streets of fourteenth-century houses, of the market-place, and also of the beautiful carved marble screen in the Church of St. Nicholas, said to be the most remarkable in Flanders.

Of these no portion is left of the size even of a man's hand, but remembrance of them will not now be lost, for this collection will serve for all ages, it is hoped, to remind the people of Dixmude of their city's fine history, of its civic patriotism and artistic genius. If sufficient money can be raised, Mr. Frank Brangwyn will also design for Dixmude a little art gallery, which should be built out of the stones of the town.

An exhibition of this collection of pictures, under the patronage of Queen Alexandra, the Duke of Connaught, and the Belgian Ambassador, will be held during the autumn months at the Headquarters of the League of the Empire, 124, Belgrave Road, S.W. 1, when a souvenir pamphlet, designed by Mr. Frank Brangwyn, R.A., will be on sale for the benefit of the cause.

Photographic Contest for 1921—22

Photographic Contest for 1921—22.

IN view of the unique circulation of "Overseas," and the fact that no other magazine printed in the English language, nor indeed in any language, can have such a world-wide family of readers, we believe that the photographs of our Members, showing them reading "Overseas," are of very considerable interest in helping us to visualise the ordinary surroundings of our fellow-readers. We have decided, therefore, to offer the following prizes :—

(1) Prize of Five Guineas for the best photograph of a man reader of "Overseas" anywhere. (2) Prize of Five Guineas for the best photograph of a woman reader of "Overseas" anywhere. (3) Prize of Five Guineas for the best photograph of a boy or girl under sixteen reading "Overseas," outside the British Empire. (4) Prize of Five Guineas for the best photograph of a boy or girl under sixteen reading "Overseas" in Canada. (5) Ditto in Australia. (6) Ditto in South Africa. (7) Ditto in New Zealand. (8) Ditto in Newfoundland. (9) Prize of Five Guineas for the best photograph of a child under ten reading "Overseas" anywhere.

All photographs (silver prints) should reach us not later than Empire Day, May 24th, 1922, but we hope that our readers will not wait till then but send them along at once.

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The larger our advertisement revenue, the more we can spend on improving "OVERSEAS."

Notes about our Advertisers

By the Advertisement Manager

Notes about our Advertisers.

"THE BOURNVILLE REVIEW."—The continued enterprise of Messrs. Cadbury Bros., of Bournville, is indicated by the attractively produced "Bournville Review" for 1921, a copy of which has reached us. Since the notable visit of the King and Queen to Bournville in 1919, further strides have been made by Messrs. Cadburys in their policy to promote the welfare of all associated with them, both at work and at play. The "Bournville Review" reveals many details of important local activities which will continue to maintain Messrs. Cadbury's fame.

PICTURES IN PHOTOGRAVURE.—Members who have not yet seen the illustrated section of *The Times Weekly Edition* should secure details from the Publisher, Printing House Square, London, mentioning "Overseas." The illustrations are excellently produced, and form an interesting pictorial record of each week's news.

"THE 100 PER CENT. HATCHING MACHINE."—Messrs. Spratts' Patent, Ltd., in their announcement concerning Hearson's "Champion" Incubator on p. 111, refer to the fact that there are territories still available for exclusive representation by good agents. Hearson's "Champion" Incubator, now in its forty-first year of success, is in use in all parts of the world, and Members interested should write for details to Messrs. Spratts' Patent, Ltd., 24–5, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

THE NEWSVENDORS.—Mr. C. H. St. J. Hornby, a Life-Member of the Over-Seas Club, and a partner in the firm of W. H. Smith & Son, will preside at the 82nd Annual Festival Dinner of the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, to be held shortly in London. There are few readers who do not regularly avail themselves of the services of the "Newsvendor," who is officially defined by the trade as "a publisher, wholesaler, or retailer engaged in the sale of newspapers—that is, any one who deals with the paper between the time it is printed and the time it reaches the purchaser. The Newsvendors' Benevolent Institution, a deserving fund, may be sincerely recommended to the kindly consideration of the generous. Donations will be welcomed by Mr. Hornby at Strand House, London, W.C. 2, or may be remitted through the care of the Over-Seas Club Funds Department.

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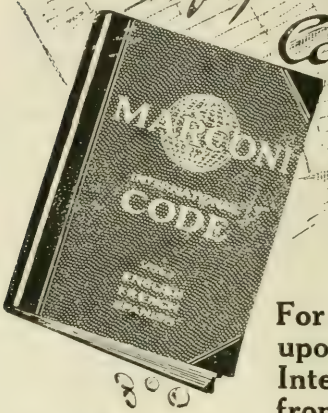

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There is however still much scope and inducement; the contrary opinion is no doubt held but, though widespread, it is fallacious. Enterprise rather than opportunity is what is lacking. South Africans two or three generations ago, when their country was undeveloped and almost unknown even to them, faced greater productive and marketing difficulties than those of to-day. And to those difficulties were added the horrors of savage warfare, the danger to life and limb from wild animals, the general hardships of pioneering. Yet they ventured. Many of them achieved not only success for themselves but left to their descendants something worth inheriting.

Enquiries to the Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C. 2.

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- -LONDON, E.C. 3.- -

THE GREAT NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESS AMONGST OUR GALLANT

SAILORS
&
FISHERMEN
AND THEIR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

THE SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY, which has an Honorary Relieving Officer in every Village and Town on the Coasts of the United Kingdom, **NEEDS FUNDS** for its Work.

Will You Send a Contribution to the Secretary—

G. E. MAUDE, Esq.,
Carlton House,
Regent Street,
London, S.W. 1?

Patron:
H.M. THE KING.

Bankers:
WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD.

From Rock and Tempest.

320 Merchant Seamen, men who have run the gauntlet of the fiercest storms, now find themselves in poverty and need your assistance.

887 Widows of Seamen and 1100 Dependent Children

are also wanting help, which we are compelled to withhold because funds are low. Will you bring a ray of sunshine into their lives by sending a donation immediately?

THOS. SCOTT, *Secretary,*
British Merchant Seamen and their Dependents' Fund,
Tower Building, LIVERPOOL.

Increased advertising revenue makes possible the continued improvement of "OVERSEAS" generally.

THE EMPIRE HAS NEED OF MEN

The NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN is efficiently and tactfully rendering a National and Imperial Service in

SAFEGUARDING THE CHILDREN

Its Inspectors are at work in all parts of the United Kingdom defending young children. By putting down cruelty and injustice and by ensuring a healthy, happier life for these children, it is helping to establish a strong manhood for our Race.

Will You not give your Aid to this Splendid Work?

Donations gratefully received by ROBT. J. PARR, O.B.E., Director.

The N. S. P. C. C.,

Central Offices, Leicester Sq., W.C. 2

SOCIETY for the ASSISTANCE of LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES.

(Under Royal Patronage)

♣ ♣ ♣

PLEASE READ AND GIVE AS YOU ARE ABLE

It is more and more difficult to know what to appeal for, as every branch of the work wants help. The poor Ladies sorely need their accounts replenishing if we are to help them month after month, year after year. Then I am anxious to place at least £5 to the account of each Lady, unknown to her, for any special need, and as there are upwards of 200 Ladies, this will take a considerable time to effect unless some kind-hearted and rich friend will help to make my wish a reality—only £1,000, please.

Then the General Fund is in a very sad state, and plead as I will we seem unable to get a balance on the right side. Will another kind and wealthy friend give £1,000 to it and relieve my mind of anxiety?

Do not think because I ask for large gifts I despise small ones. Gifts of all kinds are gratefully received by the

Hon. Sec.,
EDITH SMALLWOOD.
Lancaster House, Malvern.

OVER 300 CHILDREN SAVED

from destitution, want and distress. They are now living in our healthy Homes at Maitland Park, N.W. 3, and are being educated to be useful citizens. They are orphans and have no fathers to look after them; this orphanage has been as a father to 7,000 boys and girls since it was founded in 1758. Funds are urgently needed to maintain the work, and donations will be welcomed by the Treasurer, the Right Hon. LORD MARSHALL, P.C., K.C.V.O., at the offices, 73, Cheapside, E.C. 2.

THE
ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL
and
ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE.

THE
CHURCH of ENGLAND
WAIFS & STRAYS SOCIETY

(*Founded in 1881 by Prebendary Rudolf*)

has given Homes to over 25,000 children and now has a family of 4,219 little ones to

FEED, CLOTHE, SHELTER & TRAIN

WILL YOU HELP?

Gifts gratefully received by Secretary,
Rev. W. Fowell Swann, M.A.,
Old Town Hall,
Kennington Road,
London, S.E. 11.

Cheques, etc., crossed and payable to "Waifs & Strays."

Advertiser's Announcement.

The Empire's Debt of Honour to Ex-Officers of H.M. Imperial Forces

The Officers' Association

PATRON: HIS MAJESTY THE KING

Presidents:

Admiral of the Fleet EARL BEATTY, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O.
Field-Marshal EARL HAIG, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.
Air-Marshal Sir H. M. TRENCHARD, K.C.B., D.S.O.

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

The object of the above Association is to create a large National Fund to fulfil the Nation's obligations in the following respects:

(1) To aid the wives and assist in maintaining and educating the children of Officers who were killed in the War.

(2) To assist Officers who are totally or partially disabled, and their families, and all those who are otherwise prevented from earning their living.

(3) To assist other Officers in distress, and to help them to find employment.

We still have a Debt of Honour to redeem. 46,000 Officers laid down their lives for their Country and 97,000 Officers were wounded.

The Self-Governing Dominions and Colonies have a common obligation with the Mother Country to assist these men and their dependants wherever they may be domiciled within the Empire. Only by uniting in a full recognition of our obligations to those who have fought and suffered that we may prosper can we hope to relieve the existing distress which is a stain on the fair name of the British Empire, and while the activities of the Officers' Association at home are bearing fruit, much has yet to be accomplished.

Contributions, however small, to the "British Standard Exporter Over-Seas Fund," on behalf of the Officers' Association, will be gratefully received, and all communications on the subject should be addressed to—

Mr. E. Noel Barker, *Hon. Treasurer,*
"British Standard Exporter Over-Seas Fund."
Bloomsbury Hall,
26, Hart Street,
London, W.C. 1.

The larger our advertisement revenue, the more we can spend on improving "OVERSEAS."

The Salvation Army as Empire Builder

IN the ten years immediately before the War nearly 100,000 persons were emigrated, mostly to the Dominion of Canada; **and work was found for all those who desired it.**

EMIGRATION is not indiscriminate. The Army does not take people at random, ship and disembark them, and then leave them stranded. The emigrants are carefully selected; they must first satisfy the Army as to their suitability in character and physique—the more so because the Overseas Immigration Authorities have great confidence in the discretion of the Salvation Army. That this confidence is not misplaced is shown by the fact that

less than 1 % of Salvation Army immigrants have been returned by the authorities as undesirable.

Please help us to give some unfortunate child or deserving adult a fresh start in a new land. We are entirely dependent on voluntary contributions. Will you not send a donation (no matter how small) to

GENERAL BRAMWELL BOOTH,
Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.

Cheques should be crossed "Bank of England, Law Courts Branch."

THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

STAR AND GARTER HOME

FOR

DISABLED SAILORS AND SOLDIERS,

RICHMOND, SURREY, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED by the British Red Cross Society, under the patronage of H.M. the Queen, as a permanent memorial of the Great War. On the site of the old Star & Garter Hotel, of famous memory, a noble building is being erected to accommodate about 200 men. To hasten building operations the temporary Hospital in the Annexe of the Hotel, opened in January, 1916, for Sailors and Soldiers paralysed by wounds, has been moved to the Seaside Branch at Sandgate, Kent.

The Star & Garter Committee appeals to the benevolence of our friends and kinsmen overseas on behalf of the Building Fund which, notwithstanding the generous support it has received both at home and abroad, is in need of further help, in consequence of the enormously increased price of labour and materials.

Address all subscriptions to:

THE SECRETARY, STAR & GARTER COMMITTEE,
19, Berkeley Street, London, W. 1.

CHILDREN WHO LOSE MORE THAN LIFE

IF you saw a horse bolting where children were at play, would you stand by and watch the catastrophe?

Yet how many fail to realise their responsibility when it is a question not of the loss of life, but of the loss of innocence, laughter, faith and hope.

Little victims of misfortune or mishandling are waiting wistfully at our gates to join the light-hearted and joyous youngsters inside.

You hold the key that can let them in. Will you not turn it and push the gates ajar?

■ ■ ■ ■

Gifts and Enquiries should be addressed to :—

THE PRINCIPAL (Rev. W. HODSON SMITH),

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME

(Founded by Dr. Stephenson),

104-122, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C. 1.

Treasurers :

J. R. BARLOW, Esq., M.A., J.P.
SIR CHARLES C. WAKEFIELD, Bart., C.B.E.

THE

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE

(Founded 1891 —— Incorporated 1893).

HAS NO ENDOWMENT.

WANTED
1,000,000 Shillings.

WILL YOU HELP

The Church Lads' Brigade to Continue its Great Work Among Lads for Church and State?

Patron: H.M. THE KING.
President: FIELD-MARSHAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., K.T.

Vice-Presidents: THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF THE ANGLICAN COMMUNION.

Governor & Commandant: FIELD-MARSHAL LORD GRENFELL, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Hon. Treasurer: ADRIAN D. W. POLLOCK, ESQ. (Chamberlain of the City of London).

Brigade Chaplain-General and Secretary: REV. EDGAR ROGERS, O.B.E., M.A.

General Headquarters:
Aldwych House, Catherine Street, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED

HAPPY CHILDHOOD AT
Dr BARNARDO'S HOMES

Dr Barnardo's Homes

7,200

CHILDREN NEED FOOD
and prices are high.

WILL YOU SEND

2/6

to the Annual Collection of Half-Crowns for Bread and Butter?

Cheques payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Founder's Day Fund" and crossed, may be addressed to the Director, Rear-Admiral Sir Harry Stileman (Dept. O.S.), 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E. 1.

"There is nothing in the world too fine for the Mercantile Marine of this Country for the work they have done during the present war."—LORD JELLICOE.

An Appeal for the

Captain Fryatt Memorial Fund

THIS Fund was instituted in August, 1916, to perpetuate the memory of that very gallant Officer, Captain Fryatt, of the S.S. "Brussels," who so heroically went to his doom in the cause of the Allies.

Its purposes are for the alleviation of suffering and distress, primarily due to the War, arising amongst the Officers of the Merchant Service and their Widows and Orphans.

Will YOU Help Us

to carry on the Good Work the Fund has already done and is doing?

You owe a great deal to the Merchant Service and Contributions are Sadly Needed

They will be thankfully received by the Honorary Secretary:

Lieut. T. W. MOORE, C.B.E., R.N.R.
The Arcade, Lord Street, Liverpool

LEST WE FORGET

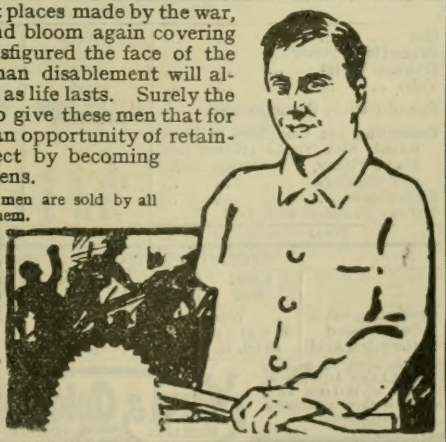
the men who gallantly held the positions at the front, but lost their positions at home.

'I WANT to work, but no one seems able to give me a job." This is the heart-breaking remark of thousands of maimed and broken ex-Service men who sacrificed positions and prospects by responding to "The Call." It is true that these men are unemployable in ordinary Workshops and Factories, for in these days of keen competition a one-armed, or paralysed, or legless man is not a profit-making worker; but, after all, they fought for the Homeland and lost their limbs and powers of action in the service of us all.

THE LORD ROBERTS MEMORIAL WORKSHOPS

are doors through which these men, who served and suffered, can enter the hive of Industry and show that, given the chance, they can make their lives as useful to the Nation as they were before the handicap of war's casualties crippled their possibilities. In these Workshops—the only Memorial to one of our greatest soldiers—these men are trained in useful occupations and provided with permanent employment at good wages. Over 2,300 men have already been admitted into the Workshops but there is a far greater number whose requests to enter have to be refused because money is needed for machinery and maintenance. Will you help the Committee to help these men?

THINK what it means to be disabled. Most of the evils that afflict human nature: disease, poverty, grief—if they do not kill—pass on. But the armless, the legless, the paralysed men—legacies of the war—are maimed for the duration of their lives. In the desert places made by the war, flowers will grow and bloom again covering up the scars that disfigured the face of the earth, but the human disablement will always remain as long as life lasts. Surely the least we can do is to give these men that for which they crave—an opportunity of retaining their self-respect by becoming self-supporting citizens.



The goods made by the men are sold by all leading retailers. Buy them.

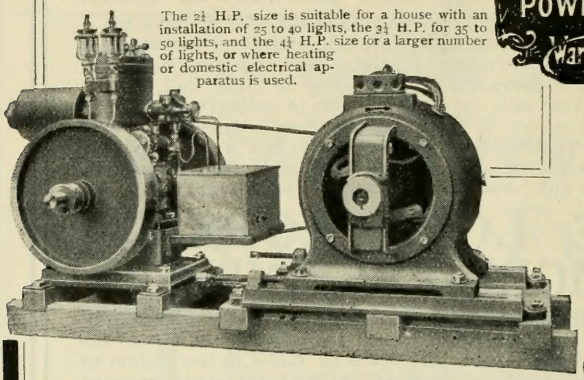
HELP THE FUND also by sending a cheque or money order payable to the Chairman of the Lord Roberts Memorial Fund.

MAJOR GENERAL Lord Cheylesmore, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., 122, Brompton Road, London, S.W. 3.

FOR

COUNTRY HOUSES, BUNGALOWS, FARMS, Etc.

The 2½ H.P. size is suitable for a house with an installation of 25 to 40 lights, the 3½ H.P. for 35 to 50 lights, and the 4½ H.P. size for a larger number of lights, or where heating or domestic electrical apparatus is used.



MERCURE LIGHTING AND POWER PLANTS

Ward & Goldstone

TYPE W.S.

Operate on PETROL, ESSENCE, PARAFFIN, KEROSENE or GAS.

BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT.

THESE Plants have been in use all over the world for over 12 years, and, owing to their extreme simplicity, small fuel consumption and reliability, are recommended for Home and Export.

Their strong construction and robust design ensures effective service for years without replacements.

SPECIFICATION.

ENGINE.

Complete with Governor, Spark Plug, Ignition Wire, Two Heavy Disc Flywheels, Two Main Bearings. Fuel and Water Tank, Silencer, Injector, High Tension Magneto, Foundation Bolts, Spanners, etc.

DYNAMO.

Shunt Wound Dynamo, wound for 25, 35, 50, 70, 100 or 140 volts, as ordered, suitable for Lighting and Charging, complete with Slide Rails.

Engine and Dynamo mounted together on substantial hardwood skids ready for bolting down to floor.

SWITCHBOARD.

Slate Panel having mounted thereon all necessary switches, fuses, meters, etc., for efficient control of Plant and Battery.

BATTERY.

Best English Make open glass box type cells.

PRICES AND PARTICULARS.

	W.S. 1	W.S. 2	W.S. 3
Size			
Brake Horse-Power	2¼	3¼	4¼
Dynamo Watts	1000	1500	2000
Volts	25/35	50/70	50/70
Size of Battery Recommended	(13) 120 Amp. hour Cells	(27) 100 Amp. hour Cells	(27) 120 Amp. hour Cells
Generating Set Complete, as illustrated, with Tanks (Water and Fuel), Piping, Foundation Bolts and Spanners	£ 100 0 0	£ 120 0 0	£ 144 0 0
Switchboard	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Battery Complete with Acid ...	50 15 0	74 10 0	105 10 0
Total	170 15 0	214 10 0	269 10 0

SHIPPING SPECIFICATIONS (APPROXIMATE).

	Case. Ins.	Cwts. Packed.	Case. Ins.	Cwts. Packed.	Case. Ins.	Cwts. Packed.
Generating Set & Switchboard	W.S. 60×30×31	1. 7½	W.S. 70×33×34	2. 10	W.S. 75×36×37	3. 11½
Battery (less Acid)	18 cu. ft.	6½	24 cu. ft.	8	36 cu. ft.	14

We are open to appoint FIRST-CLASS AGENTS in districts at HOME and ABROAD where not already represented.

Ward & Goldstone PENDLETON MANCHESTER LTD.

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When making purchases, please give "OVERSEAS'" Advertisers an opportunity to quote prices.

Published by the Over-Seas Club, London. Printers: The Whitefriars Press, Ltd., Tonbridge.

How does the
National Institute for the Blind
Help Blind Folk?

1. It bears a very heavy financial responsibility for many important institutions all over Great Britain for the training and education of the blind, and provides practically all the Braille literature for the whole British Empire.

2. It maintains the most up-to-date and best-equipped School of Massage in the country for blind people of both sexes, and takes practical steps to help ex-students to build remunerative careers.

3. It is the sole producer of literature in Moon type for the entire English-speaking world.

4. It has a widely-developed department for the printing and dissemination of Braille music, without which blind musicians would be helpless.

5. It maintains an old-established and far-reaching organisation for visiting, assisting, and training the blind in their own homes.

6. It expends thousands of pounds annually on the relief of needy blind persons.

7. It undertakes the financial responsibility and conduct of Worcester College for blind boys, and the newly-established college at Chorley Wood for blind girls.

8. It cares for the Deaf-Blind—those condemned to life-long darkness and silence.

9. It is responsible for the upkeep of Hoole Bank, Chester, for blind persons of good social position who are unable to maintain themselves in comfort.

10. It maintains a home at Clifton for blind women of the poorer classes, and a similar home at Brighton; also a hostel for blind women workers in London.

11. It carries out much important research work with regard to apparatus and materials generally of wide importance to the blind, and the manufacture of these.

12. It maintains the only home in the Empire for blind babies—"Sunshine House" at Chorley Wood—and proposes to equip and maintain several more "Sunshine Houses."

The proper discharge of these obligations depends entirely upon the generous response of the public.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

Registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

President: SIR ARTHUR PEARSON, BART., G.B.E.
Chairman: SIR WASHINGTON RANGER, D.C.L.
Sec.-General: MR. HENRY STAINSBY.
Head Office: 224-6-8, GREAT PORTLAND ST., LONDON, W. 1.

ROLLS-ROYCE

The Earl of Rocksavage writes of his Post-War Rolls-Royce :

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" I have owned and driven four Rolls-Royce cars during the last eight years. I have tried every other make of powerful car, and **am convinced that the 1920 Rolls-Royce is unsurpassed for acceleration, springing, and smooth running. No car is as reliable ; no car gives such silent running** at speeds from 40 to 70 m.p.h. ; **no car can stand up to bad continental roads as well as a Rolls-Royce.** The flexibility of the engine makes it a **perfect run-about** for short distances, and the self-starter has never missed functioning. I am convinced that **no other makers have succeeded in turning out a car as perfect** in workmanship, durability and excellence as the Rolls-Royce."

Rocksavage

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